The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

NELLY.

Only a little child
Who sings all day in the street,
Such a tuneless song
To an idle throng,
Who pity her shoeless feet;
A poor, pale, pretty child
With clothes so aged and mean,
And a wild, wierd face,
On which ne'er a trace
Of childhood's joy can be seen.

Out in the damp, wet fog,
Out in the sleet and the rain,
Out when the cold wind
Sends its blast unkind
Through her again and again;
Out in the dreadful night,
By the hinge of the tavern door,
In hope as she sings
Of the pity that flings
Some peuce on the beer stained floor.

Mothers who pass her by
Shudder with terrible fear,
Praying her fate may
Never be some day
That of their little ones dear;
Children who her sing
Stare at her features so wild,
O'er her life ponder,
Thinking with wonder,
"What, can she, too, be a child?"

Out in the damp, wet fog,
Out in the sleet and rain,
Out when the cold wind
Sends its blast unkind
Through her again and again,
Brought up in Satan's school,
Hell's abyss falling in;
Is there no pity
In this great city
To save her from shame and sin?

St. James' Magazine.

WILL THEY COME AGAIN.

The fervid sun is calling
The dew-drops home on high,
From brook and lake and river
The vapors seek the sky.
Earth gives them up reluctant,
And faint with thirst and heat,
Mourns for her children of the dawn,
So radiant and so fleet.

But they have not forgotten,
In Heaven's serener ray,
The beauty and the brightness
From which they fled away.
The dew remembers fondly
The sweetness of the rose,
And the spirit of the rivulet
Its early music knows.

And when the earth is fainting,
And weary for the rain,
Its showers of love and blessing
They come to her again!
With cool, refreshing fingers
They bathe her heated brows,
And the song that they have learned on high
Through all her being flows.

Oh! dare we take the lesson,
Of the dew-drop and the rain?
Do the angels who have left us
Return to us again?
In Heaven's eternal sunshine,
The lewd and purified—
Do they keep the memory of the home
In which they lived and died?

When we arise from weeping
For the idols we adored,
And our lips repeat with fervor:
"We ALL shall be restored,"
Are they not sending o'er us,
With more than human love,
And whispering to our inmost hear'ts
Of holier days above?

Descend! oh, blessed angels,
In glories ever new;
Reveal to us new lessons
Of the beautiful and true.
As the rain the earth refreshes,
Let your love on us be shed,
Till we follow up the rainbow path
Whither our beloved are fled.

THE PICNIC.

If to boil and to bake and to butter,
To bottle, to slice, and to pack,
To get off before you are ready,
And before you are ready come back;

If taking a seat on a pie-dish,
And losing your meat in the grass,
And having bugs drop in the pudding,
And snails take a bath in your glass;

If toads holding hop on your sandwich,
And beetles inspecting your bread,
While brambles and thorns catch your feet,
And worms pelt down on your head;

If scattering in every direction
To seek from the foliage a cover,
And find you have just been outstripped
By some Sary Jane and her lover;

If gathering up all the fragments
Of such an Arcadian feast,
You can't tell whether 'twas most like
Entertaidment for man or for beast;

If that kind of thing is enjoyment,
In longer or in shorter measure,
And you're simple enough to believe so,
Why, then help yourself to the pleasure.

But for me, (I speak from experience,
The subject I've closely pursued,)
The reply will be found in Scripture,
"I pray thee have me excused."

Women's Rights.

The friends of Women's rights in Washington city have called a National Convention to meet in December next. They expect Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Griffing, Professor Wilcox, and other advocates of the cause to attend. The concluding paragraph of the call is couched in the following words:

Arouse, then, women of America! Sleep no more while your sisters suffer! Dream not yourselves secure while dangers lie in wait! Though weak, be wise. While fortunate, arm yourselves against misfortune. Demand that society cease to make your weakness woe. Claim the freedom which is at once your right and your education. Insist that the ballot box be open to you, to use if you will. Command thus the respect of the politicians. Oblige them to open the professions to you. Raise by this means the remuneration of your toil. Reform the laws, and let the holy state of marriage be to none a mere means of bread. Can this good work be done in a day? No; it needs time and toil from you all. Gather, then, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the nation, at the Capital of the Republic in December next, and demand from Congress and the country freedom to exercise your rights.

—A new road locomotive has recently been tried at Edinburg, Scotland, that threatens to revolutionize public traffic, both for speed and power.

The Truth About the "Outrages" by Negroes and Against Negroes.

That partisan organization, the Freedmen's Bureau, is used to send North one-sided accounts of outrages by whites upon blacks. The established press at the South contradicts these reports and flames with accounts of gross crimes committed by blacks against whites.

Thus, within a few weeks, they detail the circumstances of a horrible outrage by negroes on an aged father and his daughter, near Chatanooga, Tenn., and the tying of two other daughters to a tree, where they remained all night; of the fiendish atrocity of negroes at Swann's Mills, N. C., and a double murder, of their robbery and plunder of T. A. Alexander, near Memphis, Tenn., and the setting fire to his house after they had plundered it of everything valuable; of the plunder of the house of Mrs. Vincey Jones, President's Island, Tenn., by four ferocious negro scoundrels; of an attempted rape by a negro on a little girl only five years of age, in Daviess county, Mo.; of a brutal assault by a negro on a married woman, near Churchville, Md.; of the brutal murder of a lady in Arkansas, of the name of Strange; of three attempted negro rapes upon white women, near Lexington, Ky., etc., etc.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says:

"Almost every mail brings in reports from some section of the South of the vilest and most brutal outrages upon women and children. The enormities are of such a horrible nature in their details as to render it impossible for us to publish them. Neither in Europe, Asia, nor Africa, among any white or semi-civilized race would it be possible for such an amount of appalling and savage beastiality to be committed. Men would rise in their wrath, and cleanse the land with blood."

There have been a few such crimes in the North by vagrant negroes. The freedmen, broken up in their old relations, abandoning homes and plantations, and wandering through the country, are evidently prone to such guilty deeds. The new-found liberty easily runs into sensual license.

How about the armed collisions which have taken place between blacks and whites? If we wish to know where the guilt of a criminal act lies, we ask who profited by the crime, who hoped to draw advantage from it?

The Radicals evidently gloat over these collisions, and endeavor to turn them to political profit. They believe the N. Orleans massacre carried for them the election of 1866, and they call for more. It was in their interest that arms were shipped to the blacks. Their emissaries equip, drill, and parade these colored bands, organized for civil war. The collision comes, and the Radicals roll it about their mouths like a sweet morsel! They gloat over it! They pass it around for others to feed on. They exaggerate it, and dwell upon it. They claim the votes of good men on account of it. They turn the poor negroes into political capital, and make them the basis of their party. They care nothing for the crushed victims so long as their Juggernaut rolls on.

They care nothing if the outrage be a real or a false one; or which side is to blame! In the exasperated mood into which they have lashed the public mind, they expect credence when they depict the whites as brutal persecutors, the blacks as abused and tender lambs.

The Camilla outrage, the account of which was sent through the Radical press to fire the Northern heart, turns out to have been the invasion of a little village, by an armed band of blacks under the lead of Northern emissaries. The collision, commencing in apparent accident, ended in the rout of the blacks and their cowardly commanders.

In like manner we learn that the examination of the negro insurgents at Bossier Point, Louisiana, resulted in the commitment of twenty of them. Twenty-one were released on their own recognizance, and eight discharged, beside fourteen turned loose before examination. The Boston *Banner* says:

"The evidence seems to establish that the negroes had resolved on taking the lives of the citizens and appropriating their money, but it is equally apparent from the testimony, that base white men, as their teachers and instigators, are more guilty than their poor ignorant dupes. It is evident that the leaders expected at least a thousand armed blacks to be present the day they were captured."

But the most flagrant and atrocious falsehood is the New York *Tribune's* account of the Opelousas affair. Never was falsehood more gross and insolent. We quote a specimen:

"The butchery of Republicans at Opelousas was begun by three rebel Democrats, who had undertaken to chastise Mr. Bentley, editor of the St. Landry *Progress*, in presence of the school which he teaches. Mr. B. applied for a warrant, and it was granted, but before the officer attempted to execute it, a force of armed Democrats took possession of the town. Sallying forth, they began the work of slaughter, firing upon and killing every known Republican that they encountered. The New Orleans *Bulletin*, a Democratic newspaper, says this morning, that one hundred negroes were killed and fifty wounded, and that but four Democrats were wounded and none killed."

Now, what were the facts, as reported by Lieutenant Lee, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau? He says that Bentley had libeled three citizens, who caned him.

A report immediately circulated among the negroes that Bentley had been killed, and couriers were dispatched to arouse the negroes on the plantations, and in a very short time they were flocking to Opelousas. Several bodies of negroes were met and dispersed by the efforts of moderate men, who had acquainted themselves with the true facts regarding Bentley. One body, however, led by a negro who called himself Captain, refused to disperse when ordered to do so. A fight ensued, in which two negroes were killed, and four or five wounded—two very severely—and a number of horses belonging to the whites killed. The negro who called himself Captain was killed. Eight of the negroes were captured and lodged in jail, and the balance dispersed. The orders issued by the civil authorities for disarming the negroes were executed with some difficulty, but effectually, and the arms belonging to the negroes are now in the hands of the authorities. Opolousas and the parish are now perfectly quiet. During the excitement the material of the St. Landry *Progress* were scattered and a portion destroyed. A white man was killed by three negroes, who were lying in ambush. The negroes were arrested and killed. Another white planter is reported to have been shot while sitting in his house. The troubles exist only in the Parish of St. Landry. The adjoining parishes are perfectly quiet. Lieutenant Lee reports that he could learn that but two whites were killed and eight or ten wounded. Five negroes were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. He expresses the opinion that the number of casualties will exceed these, as the negroes in some instances resisted the disarming, and had to be overpowered.

Could anything be more opposite than these two accounts? According to the authentic story, the negroes had nothing to do with the original fracas between three or four white men. But, upon a false alarm, they were called armed from the neighboring plantations to invade the village, and the collision did not occur till they refused to disperse, and stood up in resistance so the magistrates and the law.

We are sorry for the poor negroes! They are victims of a policy which lives upon outrages and massacres. This Opelousus affair was got up for the Pennsylvania elections. We shall have another soon for the New York market. We shall have scores of them, if needed, for political effect.

The Radical leaders care no more for the massacre and murder of these freedmen than do the Moloch priests of India for the victims crushed beneath the car of Juggernaut.—*Albany Argus.*

The Riot in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana—One Hundred Negroes Reported Killed—The Rest Disarmed.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, 5th.]

We learn the following particulars of the riot in Opelousas, from Dr. Taylor, of that place, who was present at the time, and an eye-witness of the terrible scene. Its origin is traced to an article published in a Radical paper called the *Progress*, recently established there to disseminate Republican principles, to promote peace and good order in that part of the State, and to do the printing under the famous bill of the Legislature. The editor, a Mr. Bentley, had misrepresented the official conduct of the deputy sheriff, an ex-Federal officer, and was called upon to publish a correct statement.

Instead, however, of making the desired retraction, the editor of the *Progress* only added insult to injury by publishing a still grosser libel than the first, whereupon he was waited on by the injured party, who proceeded to administer a severe castigation in the way of a wholesome application of the cowhide to the tune of fifty lashes. This performance took place in the presence of the negroes who were attending the school [illegible] cowhiding of their preceptor naturally aroused their sympathies, and they set up such a howling as to cause the assembly of a gang of negroes about the schoolhouse, who proposed to commence the work immediately of cleaning out the people of Opelousas. The time had come for work, and it was proposed to "pitch in."

Couriers were then dispatched to the plantations with orders to bring all the negroes well armed. In a short time the town was almost entirely surrounded by these enraged negroes. A company of twenty-five white men then rode out to meet them, and to persuade them to disband. Before reaching the place where the negroes had congregated, the whites were fired upon by a band of negroes, who were ambushed. Five horses were killed and the riders of four badly wounded. The whites then made an attack upon the assaulting party and succeeded in killing every one of them. The whites, after being reinforced, then rode into the crowd of negroes who had assembled just beyond where the attack was made. Upon their approach the negroes fired one volley and then fled. The whites then pursued them and only desisted after killing all they found with weapons in their hands. The next day the various plantations were visited, and the negroes made to understand that unless they surrendered their arms they would be taken out and shot. This threat had the desired effect, and negroes from far and near brought in their arms, several hundred in number, and handed them over to the whites.

During the disturbance the office of the *Progress* was gutted, and the type scattered to the winds. The editor was not to be found, and has not since been heard of.

Our informant states that the negroes seemed to have learnad a wholesome lesson, and manifest now a quiet and peaceful disposition. At the time of his departure all was quiet, and no fears entertained of any further disturbance. The precaution, however, had been taken of posting patrols at various points.

During the riot a number of negro women were arrested, and they were found to have had matches and bags. The matches, they said, were to fire the town, and the bags to carry off plunder.

Four negroes were designated as the leaders of the four divisions that surrounded the town, and during the two days of the fight repeated attacks were made upon the town by the negroes, who would fire one volley and fall back and scatter before the pursuing whites. It is estimated that over a hundred negroes were killed and about fifty wounded. The whites had four wounded but none killed.

Since the above was in type we have received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, September 29, 1868.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

Yesterday the citizens of Opelousas were informed that negroes were congregating at a certain house near town. Captain May, with six men, was sent out to reconnoiter. The house was reached and the windows and doors all found closed. Concluding the reports were false, the scouting party started back for town. No sooner were their backs turned than the windows were opened and a volley fired into them, mortally wounding, (shot through the lungs) Captain May, killing one horse and wounding four of the men.

The party immediatetty wheeled, charged, entered the house, killing two negroes and capturing sixteen, who are now in jail at Opelousas. I am told that when the negroes were captured one or two of the men were in favor of shooting them, when Captain May drew his pistol and magnanimously saved the lives of his perhaps murderers.

The citizens were expecting an attack last night, both upon Washington and Opelousas, but fortunately all so far is quiet. The ringleaders among the negroes have all been arrested by the citizens. What disposition is to be made of them I cannot tell. I will write you per next trip of the B. M.

PORTO RICO.

Serious Revolt in the Island—Prisoners to be Shot—Fears of a Negro Insurrection, &c.

An insurrection has broken out in Porto Rico. The accounts concerning which, however, are very contradictory. One is to the following effect:—An extensive revolution had broken out in Porto Rico among the native planters and their slaves. They had succeeded in bringing into the field an army of two thousand five hundred men, well equipped and armed with American breech-loaders. They had made the interior town of Lares their headquarters and stronghold. This they had strongly fortified, and had established a temporary government. The names of the leaders were not known. An engagement had been fought with the royal troops near Lares, in which both sides suffered severely, the latter the most so. An outbreak was feared among the native troops of the army, of whom there were on the Island about 7,000. Several of their officers had refused to march against the insurgents and had been arrested and thrown into prison, where their fate was regarded as certain. The Captain General remained in the capital having placed outposts in the neighboring towns of Bayamon, Rio Piedras and Caguas, but it was not thought probable that the Porto Ricans would move towards San Juan. The Captain General had ordered that no prisoners be brought to the city, or in other words, that they be shot.

Another account given with less detail, furnishes a very different version of the affair. This states that an insurrection had broken out there, inaugurated by planters, who had lost heavily in speculations and by the failure of their crops, amd had incited their blacks to a rising to relieve themselves of their pecuniary responsibilities. They had attacked the small town of Papino, but were repulsed with two killed. This, with Lares, was the only town which had been disturbed. Troops had been sent out from Mayaquez and San Jnan, and at latest accounts all was quiet.

The official *Gazette* of Havana has the following:—

Through official notice received from Porto Rico it is known that on the 23d of September last a Venezuelan, of no character or standing in the country, succeeded in raising a disturbance among certain worthless persons in the vicinity of Lares by the cry of "Liberty." His first act was the robbing of the people, but the affair becoming known [illegible] militia, with certain honorable people of the municipality were sent against him. Operations against the insurgents commenced at once, and in the first encounter two were killed and seven made prisoners. They scattered and were followed with great vigor until they took refuge in the neighboring forests. The Captain General of the island had sent out various small bodies of troops for their complete extermination.

The Late Earthquake in Chile—Letter from the United States Consul in Valparaiso.

The following is published by direction of the Department of the State:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
VALPARAISO, September 3, 1868.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:

Sir:—I have the honor to enclose to you slips cut from the newspapers of this city giving a detailed account of the disaster caused by the terrible earthquake on the coast on the 13th of August, extending from the Chinca Islands in the North, to Lota, in the South—a distance of more than 2,000 miles—and extending far into the interior in Peru, almost entirely destroying the city, of Arequipa, of 20,000 inhabitants. Singularly and fortunately no damage was done at this port, the only thing observable being heavy swell of some ten feet rolling into the bay just at sunset.

Several places on the coast south of Valparaiso have been entirely swept away—not a stone left upon another to mark the spot where they stood.

So soon as the disasters at the north were made known here by telegraph, a public meeting was convened and the sum of $40,000 subscribed to purchase and forward provisions to the destitute. Large contributions in clothing were also made. Congress, being in session, appropriated $50,000 for the same object. Being in Santiago at the time I tendered the government the use of the United States steamer Tuscarora, then in the harbor to transport these contributions to the distressed, which was gladly accepted; but subsequently it was found that other vessels were at hand better adapted to the service, and the Tuscarora was not used.

This terrible and widespread disaster has cast a deep gloom over everybody, and business for the time is entirely suspended save in the effort to relieve the unfortunate. The business houses of this city, having generally branches or agencies at the several ports destroyed, suffer largely. A large number of vessels in the merchant service have been lost. Nearly all the towns on the coast north are supplied with fresh water from the interor by distillation, and as all o the apparatus for distillation has been swept away at all the ports great suffering must have been experienced before aid could reach them.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. W. CLARKE,
United States Consul.

Important Decision Concerning Bounties.

An important decision concerning the rights of widows to receive bounty of deceased soldiers has just been rendered by the second comptroller of the treasury. The facts of the case are briefly these: Josiah Dennison, a private, Company A, Twenty-seventh regiment Kentucky infantry volunteers, was killed in the service December 14, 1863, leaving a widow and parents, but no child. The widow remarried on the 5th of January, 1864, and the parents applied on the 10th of September, 1868, for the additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. The second comptroller of the treasury decides, that as there was no widow of the soldier at the date of the act of 1866, the next existing heirs named in the law were competent to inherit, and the bounty was therefore allowed to the parents.

A Lady Sixty-eight Years of Age Outraged by a Negro.

The north-eastern portion of this county, about eighteen miles from Yazoo city, on Friday last, the 18th inst., was the scene of a crime as revolting and fiendish as was ever perpetrated. The particulars, as nearly as we could ascertain them, are as follows: About nine o'clock in the morning, of the day mentioned, Mrs. Fannie Richardson, an infirm old lady of sixty-eight years, and one who is universally loved and respected, having gone over to Mr. Barfield's, about a mile distant, was returning home, unaccompanied as usual, supporting herself with a staff. When but a short distance from Mr. Barfield's house, some one whom she could not recognize, except that she knew it was a negro man, came up suddenly behind her, and having seized her violently and pulled her bonnet over her face to prevent her seeing him, dragged her from the road to a hollow near by, and there brutally outraged her person, choking her in the most severe and cruel manner, and leaving her for dead. After the negro had left her, and consciousness had returned, Mrs. Richardson had succeeded in making her way home, where she made known what had occurred. Her son, Mr. James Richardson, and another young man, immediately went in pursuit of the perpetrator of the crime. At Mr. Barfield's, sitting by the kitchen fire, and pretending to have a chill, they found a negro named John Nance, whom they had good reason to suspect was the fiend they were looking for, though at that time they were uncertain; else, in all probability, his life would at once have paid the penalty of his brutish depravity. While the matter was undergoing an investigation, the result of which established the negro's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, Esquire Radcliffe arrived on the ground, and feeling that it was his duty, took charge of the prisoner and sent him to Yazoo City to be lodged in jail. We understand that, if previously to his imprisonment there was any doubt as to his guilt, he has since fixed it beyond all question by his own statements. —*Yazoo (Miss.) Banner.*

A Convention of Women in Germany

On the 17th of this month, the women of Germany are to hold a conference at Stuttgard, but not for the purpose of discussing the question of suffrage. The points they intend to discuss they have brought together in the following programme:

1. To find out the best way and means to teach young mothers how best to regulate the physical condition of their children.

2. The establishment of small museums of literature, art and industry. These museums would not merely contain the best works of literature and be especially adapted for women, but they would principally be a kind of schools or academies. Places of meetings, lectures and the like, in which topics such as the education of children and matters of domestic interest should be treated by competent women and men, if these can be prevailed upon to assist in the movement. There would also be Sunday schools for women and girls of all classes, savings banks, supply associations, offices for those that wanted places, &c.

3. The commencement of a reform in dress, chiefly directed against the vagaries of fashion, and the best ways and means to carry out this reform effectually. As a basis for this reform the following points have been accepted:

a. That nothing be declared "old-fashioned" which has once found itself useful and appropriate and becoming.

b. That nothing new be adopted unless it has proved itself to be both to the purpose answering the demands of good taste.

c. That all garments and objects of toilet that are hurtful be put away.

d. To inquire whether a large saving might not be effected in things of dress, so that the expenses might be made more appropriate to the income.

4. The transformation of benevolent female institutions into "self supporting and earning female institutions."

Traces of the Chinese Rebellion.

A correspondent writing from China says: "Upon every hand, not only here in Nanking, but every mile along the river, are ruins. Residents here say that the destruction of life may be estimated at twenty-five millions. The struggle commenced in the southwest province of Yuuan, on the borders of Burmah. It spread to Canton—it rolled down the valley of the Yang-te-ze to Shanghai, and down the Yellow river to Pekin. Every one of the great cities of the interior fell into the hands of the rebels. They took possession of town and country. It was a struggle in which no quarter was shown by either party. Heads of prisoners were chopped off without compunction, that vengeance might overtake them in the future world. The rebels consumed all that came in their way. Desolation marked their progress. Disease and famine followed them. It was a struggle which lasted nearly twenty years. We look out from the deck of the steamer upon heaps of ruins which mark the site of towns once populous. Capt. Friend, of this steamer, saw the victorious attack of the Imperial troops upon the rebels at this city, the cutting off of the heads on the shore, the sinking of thousands of rebels in the river as they attempted to escape. There was no mercy, no compassion, no humanity. The Imperial troops were animated by one desire only—to kill; and that had been the policy of the rebels. It was a terrible harvest which was reaped on these meadows during those years."

The Empress Charlotte.

The Liberte says it has received sad details respecting the Empress Charlotte. The unhappy princess has had a relapse, and she is again entirely paralyzed by the fear of being poisoned. She flies from everybody. For whole days she remains sitting in a corner of her room without motion; but when any one approaches her she has a paroxysm, she runs away eagerly to save herself, and calls with a loud voice for help. Not only her mental, but her bodily condition is seriously changed, and gives rise to grave apprehensions.

VARIETIES.

—The highest rent paid for a dwelling house in Chicago is $10,000.

—At Vienna, from 400 to 600 old horses are butchered yearly, and the meat of them is eaten by the poorer classes of the population.

—There is said to be great mortality in India from snake bites. Last year, in the Madras presidency alone, 1,500 persons lost their lives from this cause.

—Among the latest novelties is an ironing glove to protect the hand from heat when ironing. The under part is composed of several thicknesses of flannel.

—The land now occupied by Grace Church and parsonage, on Broadway, New York, is worth $600,000, and will soon be sold for business purposes. It has been the fashionable church of the city ever since it was built.

—Madame Moore, an English woman, is now training in Albany, N. Y., for a pedestrian feat on the Island Park. She has walked one thousand miles in one thousand hours in Manchester, and last week walked fifty miles inside of eleven hours at Springfield. She wears male attire.

—An attempt was made to convey some files in a loaf of cake to Silas James during the week before the execution at Worcester, Mass. The cake was taken to the jail by Silas Jame's wife, but Mr. Carter took occasion to cut it before it was given to the prisoner, and the files were found concealed within.

—A young man by the name of Creamer, residing in Newark, Ohio, while out hunting last week, shot at a bird. The gun did not go off, and he placed it under his back and leaned upon it while he looked for the bird, when the charge exploded, sending the ball through his back and head, producing instant death.

—About one hundred and fifty native Bhristians of Nagasaki, Japan, were recently condemned to death by the government. They were put on board a steamer and taken out to sea and then drowned. Others are under similar condemnation. The remonstrance of the Foreign Consuls were disregarded by the authorities.

—In North Providence, R. I., last Sunday a young man climbed into a chestnut tree, in a piece of woods and was shaking it for the fruit, when a passing sportsman, supposing him to be a wild animal, fired into the foliage and wounded him. He fell a distance of twenty feet, to the ground, and was badly hurt. He will probably lose a leg.

—A number of female compositors, who were excluded from employment in the printing offices of San Francisco by the Typographical Union of that city, have raised the necessary capital to fit out a printing office, have rented a place, procured presses, type, &c., and are about to commence a woman's co-operative job printing establishment.

—The Parisians are at a loss for amusement and excitement. The latest sensation is started by a well known cook, who advertises that a full grown ox will be roasted entire. On payment of a dollar visitors are admitted to the kitchen, get a plate of roast meat, and enjoy the delicious strains of a first class orchestra.

—The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued additional instructions in relation to the tax on distilled spirits. Stamps, to designate the tax paid and for other purposes will be used. No distillery will be permitted to operate until the distillery warehouse is established and a storekeeper for the same is appointed by the Commissioner. Distilling at night or during the absence of the shopkeeper is prohibited.

—A rich old man died recently in Berlin whose young wife had led him but a sorry life. He frequently stated that he would be revenged. On reading the will his vengeance was too well felt. He left all his property, about $1,000,000 to his wife, on condition that she passes every day from eight A. M. till six P. M. in his tomb. Should she miss one hour the whole fortune reverts to the natural heirs.

—A curious case of midwifery has transpired in the Hungarian village of Foniak, where a woman was confined twice within the space of twelve days. On the 27th of March she was delivered of a male child that lived but a few minutes, and on April 4th she was again taken with the pains of labor and gave birth to another male child that died like the first. The mother ha perfectly recovered.

—The *Journal de Paris* publishes every day a toilette contributed by the Baronne de Spare. The following is the Baronne's idea of a lady's sporting costume: Imperial green habit, looped up with gold chains and Macadam buckles, a black felt Tudor hat, Mazarin collar of Yenice lace, gloves of *peau de Saze*, Russian leather boots, petticoat trimmed with Valenciennes, Jockey Club scent, hunting knife with lapis lazuli handle, pocket handkerchief with six open-work hems and embroidered cipher.

—At the divorce trial of the famous cantatrice, Madame Gueymard, to whom the Grand Opera of Paris paid ninety thousand francs a year, the lawyer of her husband stated that she had been married four times before, and that none of her husbands had been able to live with her. He admitted that his client had repeatedly horse-whipped her, but he claimed that there was no other way of managing her. The husband, it was proved in court, one evening locked the door of her dressing-room and whipped her for five minutes. She did not utter a scream, but went immediately after on the stage and sung her part as if nothing had happened

The Rates of Taxation

The rates of taxation in the United States in the years 1860 and 1868 will be given in a interesting table, now in course of preperation by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The exact figures, supported by documentary proof and going into minute details, will appear in the tables when published. The rough estimates are as follows: In 1860, the Federal tax paid by the people of the United States was $56,000,000, the State tax, $24,000,000, and county, town, special, and other taxes, $54,000,000—making a total of $134,000,000, or about $4,32 for each individual. In 1868, the amount of Federal tax was $500,000,000; State tax $75,000,000, and county, town, special, and other taxes, $276,000,000—making a total of $851,000,000, or $23 for each person in the United States.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

TRUTHS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Do you realize, workingmen, the great truths, that you create all the wealth in the country, and pay nearly all the taxes? How could capital build, manufacture, cultivate, or improve without you?

These great truths should set you to thinking, and to enquiring, where the defects are in our social and political organization, which do you such cruel injustice; which give the fruits of your toil to capital, leaving you but a bare subsistence.

They are to be found, *first*, in the system of favoritism which imposes taxation upon the precious individual right of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets of the world—increasing thereby the price of every thing you purchase, and the charges upon all household expenses by an indirect tax:—*second*, in the corporate privilege bestowed, of making paper money, swelling by it the volume of currency, with no cost to the makers, who are authorized to receive interest on what they owe, whose issues increase nominal values; and by thus increasing prices they tax consumption, through which these paper money favorites become the purple and fine linen men of society, monopolizing its wealth without earning any thing by their own labor:—*third*, in the expenditures of the government, which are all finally paid by the laboring masses, because capital owns all commodities and recovers back the taxes that it pays by imposing high prices upon everything, and labor is forced to bear the burthen, because it cannot raise its price in proportion to the increase made by capital upon the cost of all the necessaries of life.

The whole national expenditures, which with proper economy, would not be over three hundred millions, are, by rapacity and mismanagement, run up to about five hundred millions a year. Laboring men sorely feel the effects of this: their wages now will not go further in meeting family expenses, than about one-half of what they did eight years ago.

Thus by ingenious devices, and through unseen channels, all created by the party now ruling the country, are at least one-half the profits, justly belonging to the laboring classes, taken from them, to increase the wealth of the pampered few, and furnish the means for Congressional extravagance and corruption.

The gratification of hate has been facetiously called a luxury. But as the unwise and oppressive reconstruction policy towards the South, originated in hatred, and has been sustained by hatred, it has, by its enormous cost, proven this luxury immensely expensive and ruinous. The standing army, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the entire processes of this policy, seem to be so contrived as to create confusion and commotion, occasioning frightful waste, and affording innumerable opportunities for pillage and spoliation, and at the same time, hindering the restoration of business in the South, and preventing a revenue from that quarter to relieve the Northern burthens.

Think of this laboring men; and think how much better it would have been to have permitted the return of the erring States to their duty, as they desired to do more than three years ago; and remember too, that the unnatural and unstatesmanlike policy of Congress has cost, since LEE's surrender, more than a thousand millions of dollars, which might have been saved and used in paying the public debt and diminishing the taxes; and besides this, remember also the large assistance that would have come to you from these renovated communities, had not their renovation been prevented by Congress. The Union too, for which many of you fought, would long since have been restored, and every star upon our glorious flag been shining in its place, but for this vindictive, ruinous policy.

And then, the scandolous and infamous attempt to foist Africanized States into this Union, made by white men for white men—to degrade you to a level with negroes, whose natural inferiority and unfitness to be your equals, you all know and feel—to expend hundreds of millions, which you will be compelled to pay, in this miserable attempt to set aside the laws of nature, that never can succeed, but must end in ignominious abandonment, or in mortal convulsions;—how can such detestable abuses be branded with sufficient opprobrium, or how can you longer go with, or sustain their guilty authors?

LAW AND ORDER.

We are now free to say to our friends that the right of self-defense is inalienable, and the time has come for its exercise. Be prepared for all such attacks hereafter, and, when repeated, go in and clean out the crowd.—*Gazette.*

This is the pious *Gazette*, edited by churchmen, controlled by christians and supported by the Republican party. Torch light processions are recommended to go armed, and they are not to punish the guilty, but to go in and clean out the CROWD.

JUDGE READ'S LETTER.

That Judge READ, who is a notoriously weak-minded man, whose legal acquirements are not held in respect by the profession, should yield to the importunities of the "Tanners," and threaten to overturn all former laws and decisions in regard to Naturalization, for the supposed benefit of his party,—that Judge READ should do such an outrageous thing, surprises no one who knows his antecedents. But that Judge AGNEW, who has occupied a very different position, and who has earned a better reputation, should be a party, as READ says he is, to the unprecedented action of READ, is really astonishing. But what shall we say of Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, whose name has also been lent to this monstrous proceeding. He is a large-headed level-headed man, whose shrewdness has never been questioned. The Governor has tendered him a nomination for Supreme Judge in place of the vacillating and pitiable STRONG; but as Judge WILLIAMS has not occupied the post, he is no more a Judge than if he had never been named. Yet he permits the senile READ to say that he will give a certain decision when he comes upon the Bench! Ah, Judge WILLIAMS, this was not done with your usual shrewdness, to say nothing of common propriety.

Judge READ says:

> Judge Williams not having taken the oath of office, for reasons which, when made known will be perfectly satisfactory to the community, his opinion is not (like that of Judge Agnew and myself) an opinion of a full Judge of the Court.

A "full Judge!" What does poor Judge READ mean by a "full Judge?" How are Judges generally filled? Is no Judge WILLIAMS President of our District Court here, and as he is not sworn into office, what *part* of a Supreme Judge is he? Can he be a judge in both Courts at the same time?

But what are the reasons for his non-acceptance of the place, the power of which he is seeking to exercise? Yes! Why won't the Judge accept? The reason is as obvious as it is unworthy the reputation of the learned jurist. Everybody knows what it is just as well as he does. In early life Judge WILLIAMS studied with care and attention the fable of "*The Dog and his Shadow*"—and he studied it with saving benefit. The poor canine dropped his fine piece of mutton into the stream, hoping to catch a larger one reflected in the flowing water. Our respected friend from CONNECTICUT is not going to do anything of the kind. Not he! When the election of the 13th is decided he will make up his mind. If the Radical majority shall be sufficient in in the State, to re-elect him to the office next year, why then he will accept the Supreme Judge's office. If there be no Radical Majority at all, why then—why then—he, probably, will not accept, and poor Mr. READ will not have the valuable help of Mr. WILLIAMS in re-modeling the laws of the State, and the practice in its courts!—Is not the whole thing shameful and humiliating in the extreme? All just and fair minded men, who desire the purity of our Supreme Court, must think so—and we think, that Judges AGNEW and WILLIAMS, and even Judge READ himself, will live to repent of this disgraceful deed.

TO READ the Republican papers, one would suppose no member of that party ever gave occasion for offence, never hooted, or yelled, or insulted a procession, or annoyed or interfered with public meetings. They are lambs of innocence. They proved this when their great leader General GRANT, visited this city with the President of the United States. We remember standing close to him upon that occasion, and cannot forget his expressions of disgust at the rowdyism exhibited, which refused to permit the chief executive officer of the country, and the guest of the city, to open his mouth in any form of address, even for a moment. The men who did that were not mud larks, they wore fine clothes, and in the daily walks of life, assumed to be gentlemen. A Republican Mayor did not interfere to preserve order, or the reputation of our city, nor the Republican papers contain one word of rebuke for the cowardly character of the insults offered. Since then they have had a mass convention, and their conduct upon that occasion has been the subject of general condemnation. Torchlight processions were commenced and carried on by them, which gave further opportunity to develop the material we have alluded to. Prior to the late disturbance in the Third ward the *Gazette* and *Commercial* contained indecent attacks upon Catholics, this seemed to encourage some of the procession to insult members of that faith in passing through the Third ward with language too obscene for the columns of a newspaper, yet we are told, it is Democrats who have commenced these disturbances.

BUTLER and BINGHAM will probably be defeated for Congress at the next election. This will be a sad result for them, but a good deliverance for the country. The woman insulter and woman hanger both out of Congress—brigh suns of Radicalism gone down at noon.

PARTISANSHIP IN COURTS.

Judge READ, of the State Supreme Court, adopts the Radical idea of *loyalty*, meaning exclusive devotion to party; and he acts also conformably to the regulating dogma put forth by the convention which nominated Judge WILLIAMS last year, that the decisions of the courts should be in harmony with the sentiments of the party in power. Judge R. has been a temporizer in politics all his life. He was first a member of the federal party. Then he joined the Democrats, with what disinterestedness may be shown by his immediate application for office, and he became United States District Attorney under VAN BUREN. The Democratic party having no further use for him, he cast about for a new political association. He was attracted by the rising fortunes of free-soilism, left the Democracy in 1848, and was elected Judge of tne Supreme Court, after ten years service in the ranks of abolition Jacobinism.

To find Judge READ now the active instrument of the Radicals, is to find him where every one would look for him to be, who is acquainted with his history. He is accordingly endeavoring to break up the long established system of naturalization, because he finds a majority of the new citizens will vote with the Democrats. Being a strictly partisan proceeding he has won over Judge WILLIAMS, who last year accepted the principle of the obligation to party being superior to the obligation which a judicial officer owes to laws, oaths and constitutions. Judge AGNEW is also with him, and thus he has a majority of the Court. Judge READ publishes a letter to Chief Justice THOMPSON, under the pretence of communiating the opinions of himself and the two who, with him, compose the majority of the Court, to Judge SHARSWOOD and the community; but the real purpose is to give notice that the old order of things is to be overturned and a new system established which will be in harmony with the sentiment of the party in power and contribute to the increase of its strength. In this letter Judge READ says:

> The Judges having been regularly as signed for September and October, we of course had no right to interfere with them. Judge Williams not having taken the oath of office, for reasons which, when made known, will be perfectly satisfactory to the community, his opinion is not (like that of Judge Agnew and myself) an opinion of a full Judge of the Court.
>
> We all three regard the practice of naturalization pursued in the Nisi Prius, however old or by whatever Judges sanctioned as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and is therefore illegal.
>
> Naturalization is a judicial act, and the examination of the applicant and his witness or voucher should be conducted by the Judge himself.
>
> This was the practice of Judge Agnew when a President Judge, and is the uniform practice of the District Court of the county of Allegheny.
>
> This will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court whenever Judge Williams takes the oath of office.

Here we have it. A foregone conclusion is announced. A system which has long been sanctioned by the most venerated and learned Judges is to be reversed—"however old, or by whatsoever Judges sanctioned," it is to give place to another, by Judges acting in harmony with the sentiments of their party! And all this pretended regard for the sacredness of legal voting, from a party who have but even now forced, by military power, into the elective element, six hundred thousand negro voters, tutored in the Radical art of committing election frauds! This achievment will be Judge WILLIAMS' debut upon the Supreme Bench. O rare Judges! O pure and venerated Bench! Respected and exalted Court! where decisions are to be had in harmony with the party of the hour, and where oaths, laws and constitutions go for nothing!

But again—Judge READ says—"this will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, whenever Judge WILLIAMS takes the oath of office." Who before ever heard of a decision being made by a court upon a case not before it! Or of a man situated like Judge WILLIAMS, not yet upon the Bench, not a member of the court, announcing in advance, what his opinion will be when he gets to be a Judge, upon a case that is hereafter to be brought before the court! A more scandalous exhibition of partisan sulserviency, was never made by a judicial varlet, since the horrible days when JEFFRIES made his decisions in harmony with the sentiment of the party then ruling in England!

IN THE case of the fifteen Baltimoreans who were arrested last Friday, in Philadelphia, on a vagie charge of intending to be assessed and to vote in that city, on a hearing before the Magistrate, it was found there was not a particle of evidence to justify the arrest, and they were all discharged but two, who were held to appear at court because deadly weapons were found in their possession, which was a breach of municipal law against carrying concealed arms. The arrest and imprisonment of these men was a grevious outrage, without the shadow of a cause. One of the aggrieved parties has instituted proceedings in the United States Court, against Chief LAMON, of the Mayor's detective force for false arrest and imprisonment, laying his damages at eight hundred dollars. The arrest was a Radical manœuvre; to exhibit virtue they do not possess, to divert suspicion from election frauds they have in contemplation.

JOHN COVODE.

The exposure of this fellow's infamous outrages on the sacred right of suffrage, has been partially made by Mr. KEENAN, and the verdict of a jury in a criminal court pronouncing him guilty of gross and repeated frauds on the ballot box, could not go further to convince all just men of his thorough guilt than will the statements and affidavits which Mr. KEENAN has furnished. And yet you will see no republication of these plain proofs in the Republican press of this city. They have, on the contrary, done all they could to aid COVODE in his atrocious work by keeping up the cry that the Democrats were colonizing in his district, and that he was to be the victim of frauds, instead of the violator of the election laws, and these editors *knew* that they were giving currency to abominable slanders on the Democratic party. They deliberately raised the cry so that COVODE could practice his nefarious schemes in the noise and confusion they hoped to create; they did the wrong and first began the brawl!

It may be that the lately imported carpet-baggers about the *Commercial* and *Gazette*, are not acquainted with the habitual practices of their party in this county, in degrading the franchise and defrauding the voter. They can get information of the matter from some of their party who have been detected in the practice of election frauds, and who were spared from prosecution and certain punishment by the ill-judged clemency of the Democrats. Members of the Radical party in this county under its various names, have been repeatedly detected in these practices. Do the *Gazette* and *Commercial* remember the transaction in the First ward of this city, in 1863, by which Judge WOODWARD was cheated out of 179 votes? Let them recur to that—but the list of their frauds is too long to be even alluded to in a newspaper article.

The truth is the Radicals have no morality on this subject. They despise universal suffrage, in their hearts, and they do all in their power to degrade it and make it disgusting and unreliable. Why do not the carpet-bag editors of the Radical sheets join us in our attempt to preserve order and fairness at and before elections, and denounce in honest and hearty language all attempts at fraud or force to operate on the elections? This sort of teaching is not to their taste—they prefer to conspire with and defend a coarse, unscrupulous creature like COVODE, playing to him the part of accessories, shielding him from punishment, and secretly chuckling at the success of his master strokes in villainy. How could these men devote any time or space to the protection of the ballot-box or the purity of elections? It is no part of their occupation, teachers of "moral ideas" though they they claim to be. As COVODE pursues his vocation from year to year, and Radical lawyers, Radical office-holders, doggery-keepers and others go on with their warfare against the right of suffrage and fair elections; and are regularly exposed, as COVODE was on Saturday. Why have not these false accusers of the Democratic party been able to fasten one single charge of colonizing, or any kind of fraud, in this city, upon any Demoerat, at any time? Does any one suppose that if the Democrats had been doing these things, they could not have been convicted at some time of some one charge? The reason is they have been innocent of all such misdemeanors. If they had not been, there were detectives enough in the Radical party to have found them out and had them punished. It is a cardinal principle with Democrats to keep the ballot box pure, and we have no need to admonish our friends on the subject. But we ask the Radical press here, for shame's sake, not to assist COVODE and such men in their system of wholesale fraud upon the elective franchise.

THE NEGROES ARMING—THE TEACHINGS OF RADICALISM.

Following the lawless example set by their Radical friends and allies, the negroes of the upper wards of this city, have procured arms, and are holding meetings every night for organization and drilling. We have positive information that a company of fifty negroes, with muskets and other firearms, paraded on Crawford street Thursday night, where they drilled and made other warlike preparations. Inflamatory speeches were also made, some of the speakers proclaiming that if a Democratic procession would come that way, "that they would give them hell."

JUDGE READ, of the Supreme Bench, is able to tell what Judge WILLIAMS would decide if he became a member of the Supreme Court. We venture to say our Allegheny county Judge will not accept the appointment. He considers the State too doubtful to risk his certainty here. Those anxious for his place, are pushing him to accept, and we are informed he must decide within a day or two. Some more pliant Judge may be found time enough to encourage the election officers in some of the precincts of Philadelphia, to throw out the votes of all those naturalized this year in that city.

THE following extract from a letter from a highly intelligent merchant in the interior of Pennsylvania is given by one of our exchanges:

> SEPTEMBER 14, 1868.—I am sorry that the Massachusetts Democrats do not choose to come out from under the shadow of the great public debt, and declare squarely for "Greenbacks for bonds." You must admit that the storm is much more formidable than you thought it was. The New York National Convention had to accept the greenback idea, and its friends have been gratified within ten days by its indorsement in the New York State Convention, and the Radical conversion of John T. Hoffman, who accepts the situation and declares himself earnestly in favor of redeeming our bonds in greenbacks. You who live in the bond-holding States don't seem to comprehend the deep discontent that prevades the interest-paying States. There are no bonds of any consequence held in the West, and the people there, of course, are paying a tribute in the shape of interest to Eastern bond-holders, which flows to the sea-board in a steady and depleting stream. The Radicals here are digging their own graves by insisting that the bonds shall be redeemed dollar for dollar, *in gold*—that is, that the United States shall pay 30 cents on the dollar more for 5-20's than Jay Cooke or Belmont pays. It will never do! And mark me, whether Seymour be elected or not, the greenback idea will be a law in less than two years, or as soon as the Congress of 1870 shall be elected. But, if the leaders of our party in the Eastern States (Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts) had not *throttled* the greenback candidate and overslaughed his idea, we should have carried this election like a whirlwind.
>
> But *nous verrons*, as Ritchie used to say.

TENNESSEE was the first reconstructed State. More than fifty thousand voters, the most intelligent men of the State, are disfranchised, whilst all the negroes vote, and are the governing power. Violence and anarchy are the consequences. It is a humiliating spectacle. It is frightful too; as well as filled with mournful augurnes of the future of our country. Who, eight years ago, could have believed, that ever the intelligent citizens of entire States would be subjected by military power and placed under the feet of negroes!—of African barbarians!—of an unprogressive race of savages incapable of civilization! And that this execrable cruelty, and prostitution of every principle on which the American Union was founded, should be called guaranteeing to States a republican form of government!

YOUNG men in unusual numbers have broken from the trammels of bigoted and destructive Radicalism, and joined the law-abiding Democracy. More of the votes of young men will be given to sustain the Democratic cause, this fall, than ever before. This is natural. They wish to see restored the general freedom, and the Union of equal States, whose foundation can only rest in security upon the Constitution, and without such restoration, confusion, strife, anarchy, loom up in the immediate future. It is therefore, quite natural that they should join their fortune with those who have ever venerated the Constitution, and whose rule has been always, heretofore, a rule of peace, harmony and prosperity.

IT IS the sharpest practice on the part of the Radicals who are quartered upon the public treasury, or are fattening upon spoils, to set up a military man that they may be re-elected under cover of his popularity. Their candidate is a trap to catch voters, and nothing else. They set him—he assured them he had no policy, and he was just what they wanted to gull the people. These sharpers are standing behind him, counting upon popular ignorance and simphcity—they are watching to see the deluded run into their trap and prolong their pickings and stealings. We shall see whether thay have not missed a figure in their calculations—whether the people are as blind and ignorant as these rapacious tricksters take them to be.

THE Washington city *Express* contains the following:

ANOTHER RADICAL DODGE.

The Radical wire-pullers here for Pennsylvania have resorted to a new trick to reduce the Democratic vote in that State on next Tuesday. They have sent to that State a large number of former residents there, who are now citizens of Washington, provided with money, and instructed to scatter themselves over the State to make small bets with Democrats upon the result, with a view to challenging such parties when they go to the polls to cast their votes. The local laws of Pennsylvania disfranchise parties having money at stake upon the result of an election, and in this way these men, with their small bets calculated to lead off a good many Democratic voters. The trick is a smart one but will not succeed. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are not to be thus hood-winked.

THE bondholder demands gold for his bond; the farmer and mechanic must take greenbacks for their productions, and the workingman must take the same for his toil. The soldier's pension of $15 is worth but about $10 in gold; the bondholder's $15 in gold, is worth $22 in greenbacks. One dollar in gold will buy as much as $1.50 in greenbacks.

Judge Read's Letter.

In the reply of the Chief Justice to Judge Read's letter, he thus states a very familiar doctrine:

> I am more surprised, however at the expression of an extra judicial opinion by yourself, and which you say was also expressed by Justice Agnew and Judge Williams, not yet a Judge of the Supreme Court, in regard to what might perhaps become the subject of judicial action in the Court hereafter. I think you will hardly differ with me in the opinion that any pre-judgment expressed must disqualify a judge expressing it from sitting at the hearing of any case in which the subject of it may come in controversy. It will be no excuse for judges expressing opinions that they were not fully apprised of the facts of the case of which they undertake to speak. This, let me suggest, would be a good reason for refraining from expressing extra-judicial opinions: but, if expressed, it would not avail to qualify the judges to act, if a case should happen to come before him in due and legal form, involving the same question. This remark is general, but you cannot doubt its applicability, I think, to what is said by you about the practice observed in naturalizations at Nisi Prius.
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> It can hardly be necessary to offer argument to show that this rule is founded in good sense, and it is one universally accepted by lawyers and judges. A judge who has been counsel in a cause, for instance, never is allowed to take part in its decision, because he cannot bring to its consideration an unbiased and impartial mind. He has already, it is supposed, come to a conclusion and thereby rendered himself unable to listen to the opposing arguments with candor and fairness. An expression of opinion, therefore, is looked upon not only as disqualifying a judge from sitting in the particular case, but as a violation of judicial propriety of the gravest character. This cannot be better illustrated than by the publication of some extracts from the *Congressional Globe*, in reference to the case of Judge Field. It will be remembered that it was rumored that Judge Field had expressed the opinion that the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, and on the 30th of January, 1868, Mr. Scofield, a member from Warren county, Pa., offered the following preamble and resolution. [*Congressional Globe, p.* 862]:
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> WHEREAS, It is editorally stated in the *Evening Express*, a newspaper published in this city on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 29, as follows:
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> "At a private gathering of gentlemen of both political parties, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court spoke very freely concerning the reconstruction measures of Congress, and declared in the most positive terms that all those laws were unconstitutional, and that the Court would be sure to pronounce them so. Some of his friends near him suggested that it was quite indiscreet to speak so positively; when he at once repeated his views in a more emphatic manner."
>
> *And, whereas*, Several cases under said reconstruction measures are now pending in the Supreme Court: Therefore.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the truth of the declarations therein contained, and report whether the facts as ascertained constitute such a misdemeanor in office as to require this House *to present to the Senate articles of Impeachment* against said Justice of the Supreme Court; and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers and have leave to report at any time.
>
> Some discussion followed as to the propriety of taking such action upon the authority of a mere newspaper report, and objection was also made upon the ground that it was an aspersion upon the whole Court, whereas the Judge aimed at, should be named, but B. Markley Boyer, Esq., from Montgomery County, Pa., speaking for the Democratic members said:
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> Mr. Speaker—I do not understand any gentleman on this side of the House would have objected to any inquiry if it had been based on any thing which appeared to be authentic. A mere newspaper article, I care not in what newspaper it may be contained, is hardly sufficient to be the basis for grave investigation on the part of this House. I presume, if the charge is true, scarcely any member of this House but would admit the declarations alleged to have been made by this Judge were indiscreet, and under the circumstances, improper and unjustifiable; and if the gentlemen had any information of his own knowledge, something more authentic than a mere newspaper assertion to base his resolution upon, I presume nobody on this side of the House at least would have thought of interposing objection.
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> And Mr. Baker, who opposed the resolution upon the same grounds, also said:
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> I desire to say this first, if a Judge of the Supreme Court, in advance of a case pending before the Court, or to come before the Court, shall deliberately and expressly declare what his opinion will be upon the question pending or to be brought before the Court, of course, in the opinion of every right minded person, such conduct would be highly censurable, at least.
>
> Upon this ground, and this ground only, the resolution was opposed, as Mr. Scofield said: "Of course, I do not take the responsibility of declaring that the allegation is true:" but the resolution was adopted by a vote of 97 to 57, and the committee appointed. Subsequently, on its own motion, the committee was discharged, as the allegation proved to be unfounded; but no one ventured to doubt that if the charge had been established, Judge Field would have been impeached and removed.
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> In comparing the letter of Judge Read to the alleged utterance of Mr. Justice Field it should be observed, however, that the alleged utterance of the latter was as to the character of a general law, involving constitutional principles recently before the Court, and as to which no one could abstain from forming some sort of judgement so soon as brought to his attention. The opinion of Judge Read, on the contrary, is as to all the six thousand cases of naturalization, by the Supreme Court. Each naturalization, as he truly says, is "a judicial act"—that is; it is a judgement of the Court vesting in the person naturalized a franchise, which is, in itself, a species of property, while his naturalization papers are a certified copy, under the seal of the court, of that judgement. No decision of the Court can affect the rights of any one so naturalized, except it be pronounced in his own particular case' and, in that special case, the Court be set aside for fraud. It cannot even be impeached "collaterally," as the lawyers say; that is, if an election officer wrongfully refuse to receive the vote of a naturalized citizen, and be prosecuted (as he certainly will be), the production of the papers and of the Court record will *in that case* be *conclusive* of the right of the holder to vote. If obtained by fraud, the application must be to the Supreme Court, as in any other judgment, to set it aside, upon the ground that it was obtained by fraud. Now if Judge Read meant to say that in every such case he would decide the judgment of the Court illegal and void, he has not only said what is absurd as a proposition of law, but has committed an offense of a much more definite character than that charged upon Mr. Justice Field, and it will follow that those, who clamored for the impeachment of the latter, will eagerly insist upon the removal of Mr. Justice John M. Read.

THE TWO RABBIS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

The Rabbi Nathan, two score years and ten,
Walked blameless through the evil world and then,
Just as the almond blossomed in his hair,
Met a temptation all too strong to bear,
And miserably sinned. So adding not
Falsehood to guilt, he left his seat, and taught
No more among the elders, but went out
From the great congregation girt about
With sackcloth, and with ashes on his head,
Making his gray locks grayer. Long he prayed,
Smiting his breast; then, as the Book he laid
Open before him for the Bath-Col's choice,
Pausing to hear that Daughter of a Voice,
Behold the Royal preacher's words. "A friend
Loveth at all times, yea, unto the end;
And for the evil day thy brother lives."
Marveling, he said: "It is the Lord who gives
Counsel in need. At Eebatana dwells
Rabbi Ben Isaac, who all men excels
In righteousness and wisdom, as the trees
Of Lebanon the small weeds that the bees
Bow with their weight. I will arise and lay
My sins before him."

And he went his way
Barefooted, fasting long, with many prayers;
But even as one who followed unawares;
Suddenly in the darkness feels a hand
Thrill with its touch his own, and his cheek fanned
By odors subtly sweet, and whispers near
Of words he loaths, yet cannot choose but hear;
So, while the Rabbi journeyed chanting low
The wail of David's penitential woe.
Before him still the old temptation came,
And mocked him with the motion and the shame
Of such desires, that, shuddering he abhorred
himself; and, crying mightily to the Lord
To free his soul, and cast the demon out,
Smote with his staff the blankness round about.

At length, in the low light of a spent day,
The towers of Ecbatana far away
Rose on the desert's rim; and Nathan, faint
And foot-sore, pausing where, for some dead saint,
The faith of Islam raised a domed tomb,
Saw some one kneeling in the shadow, whom
He greeted kindly: "May the Holy One
Answer thy prayers, O stranger!" Whereupon
The shape stood up with a loud cry, and then,
Clasped in each other's arms, the two gray men
Wept, praising Him whose gracious providence
Made their paths one; but straightway, as the sense
Of his transgression smote him, Nathan tore
Himself away: "O, friend, beloved, no more
Worthy am I to touch thee, for I came,
Foul from my sins, to tell thee all my shame.
Haply thy prayers since naught availeth mine,
May purge my soul, and make it white like thine:
Pity me, O Ben Isaac, I have sinned!"

Awe-struck Ben Isaac stood. The desert wind
Blew his long mantle backward, laying bare
The mournful secret of his shirt of hair
"I too, to friend if not in act," he said,
"In thought have verily sinned. Hast thou not read,
'Better the eye should see than that desire
Should wander?' Burning with a hidden fire
That tears and prayers quench not, I come to thee
For pity and for help; as thou to me
Pray for me, O my friend!" But Nathan cried
"Pray thou for me, Ben Isaac!"

Side by side,
In the low sunshine by the turban stone
They knelt; each made his brother's woe his own,
Forgetting in the agony and stress
Of pitying love his claim or selfishness;
Peace, for his friend besought, his own became;
His prayers were answered in another's name;
And when at last they rose up to embrace,
Each saw God's pardon in his brother's face!

Long after, when his headstone gathered moss,
Traced on the targum marge of Onkelos
In Rabbi Nathan's hand these words were read:
"Hope not the cure of sin till self is dead:
Forget it in love's service, and the debt
Thou canst not pay the angels shall forget;
Heaven's gate is shut to him who comes alone;
Save thou a soul, and it shall save thine own!"
—*Atlantic Monthly for October.*

[From the La Crosse Democrat.]

CAMPAIGN RHYMES.

We Are Coming.

We are coming, Grant and Colfax, from the valley, hill and plain,
We are coming like the whirlwind when it sweeps across the main;
Not with bayonets but ballots—we are freemen born—and white,
And know for whom we cast our votes, for we can read and write;
We are marshalling our forces, we are sure to win the race;
For our motto is "an honest man to fill an honest place."

We are coming, Grant and Colfax, from the anvil, loom and plow—
We were ready with our rifles, we are just as ready now;
From the mines of Colorado, from the prairies of the West—
From the gorges of the mountain, where the eagle builds his nest;
We are coming with the confidence that we shall win the race,
For our motto is "an honest man for an honest place."

Republican! We've waited both patiently and long,
And prayed for justice at your hands, for right instead of wrong;
Still our taxes are increasing, we are burdened more and more,
While the coffers of our rulers are with pleaty running o'er;
But we'er coming with our ballots, and we shall win the race,
For our motto is "an honest man in an honest place."

We are ready, Grant and Colfax, when'er our country calls,
But we will brook no "niggers" in our legislative halls,
We sympathized with all his wrongs, and bravely fought and freed him;
You tell us this is justice, and you tell us this is right;
We gaze upon our toil stained hands and murmur that we'er white!

If the negro is our equal, let him earn his daily bread—
Let him pay us back in some way for thousands maimed and dead—
Let him wait as we have waited for the thrift that follows toil,
And won his right to stand with us on freedom's sacred soil;
Did our comrades fight for liberty to leave their bleaching bones
Upon an honered field to feed a host of lazy drones!

We are coming, Grant and Colfax, with Seymour and with Blair,
We are sure to win the battle, for we feel it in the air;
We feel it in the need of that for which we waited long,
For right at last must conquer might and triumph over wrong,
So stand aside and let us pass, we're sure to win the race,
For our motto is "an honest man to fill an honest place."

EQUINOCTIAL.

The sun of life has crossed the line,
The summer-shine of lengthened light,
Faded and failed—till, where I stand,
'Tis equal day and equal night.

One after one, as dwindling hours,
Youth's glowing hopes have dropped away
And soon may barely leave the gleam
That coldly scores a winter's day.

I am not young, I am not old;
The flash of morn, the sunset calm,
Paleing and deeping, each to each,
Meet midway with a solemn charm.

One side I see the Summer fields,
Not yet disrobed of all their green;
While westernly, along the hills,
Flame the first tint of frosty sheen.

Ah! middle point, where cloud and storm
Make battle-ground of this, my life!
Where, even-matched, the night and day
Wage round me their September strife!

I bow me to the threatening gale;
I know when that is overpast,
Among the peaceful harvests days,
An Indian Summer come at last.

THOSE ARMS!

One Hundred and Sixty-seven Cases Arrived, and More on the Way—Alas Poor Arkansas!

[From the Memphis Appeal, 6th.]

The *Appeal* announced on Saturday morning that several thousand stand or arms, with ammunition therefor, were on the way down the river on the steamer Belle Memphis—arms raised by the Radicals of the Northwest and sent to the Loyal League of Arkansas to be distributed among the negroes of hat State. The scheme was so atrocious, the plan so devilish, the whole plot so cold-blooded, and withal so daring, that we could scarcely believe the story ourselves, although it came to us well attested.

Yesterday morning about breakfast time, the Belle Memphis came into port, and the report was verified in every particular, one hundred and sixty-seven stand of arms, marked "C. R. Exon" being put upon the dock as a portion of the down freight of that vessel. We are informed that two men giving their names as Hodges and Bennett, the latter an ex-captain in the Federal army came down on the steamer in charge of these cases, and claim that they were purchased for the State government of Arkansas.

It was on this statement, we understand, that the Memphis and St. LouisPacket Company were induced to take the freight. They also promised that they had already made arrangements with the White River Packet Company to send a boat alongside of the steamer as soon as she reached Memphis. They, however, reckoned "without their host," as we understand that that company have flatly refused, as has every other boat in that trade, to have anything to do with the affair. We can only say that this is a very *wise* course of action on their part. Meanwhile the cases are on the wharf, guarded by the police. In this connection we present the following exrtacts from a private letter to one of the editors of this paper. It will be seen that more arms are on the way. God help poor Arkansas!

"One hundred and sixty-eight boxes of muskets, to be followed by five more car loads, were shipped from this city to day for Little Rock. These arms come from Detroit, are taken by some process from the Government arsenal, and are for distribution among the negroes. The whole number of muskets *en route* to Arkansas is above 5000. The purpose of Clayton and his associates is in carry the election in Arkansas by force. The people should be advised of the facts."

A Phase of London Life.

A curious Sunday scene in London is described by the *Times*:

"Every Sunday morning, it seems, about 10 o'clock, a crowd of men and boys take possession of four streets within a few minutes' walk of the Great Eastern Railway Station at Shoreditch. They belong to the roughest class, and they bring with them for sale the most noudescript collection of articles. Birds are the most numerous, and from them the scene is called the Shoreditch Bird Fair. Birds of all kinds are to be found—singing birds, common English birds, rare foreign birds, manufactured birds, with real bodies and false heads, or dyed birds, made 'beautiful forever' by Shoreditch Rachels. But the 'bird duffers' are only the centre of the Fair. We read of dogs, mice, anatomical ponies, broken down perambulators, old keys, locks and hardware, and even fiddles and concertinas. The crowd, too, like an army, bring its camp followers—venders of pies and ginger beer, low betting men, and even a street preacher, whose quality may be imagined from his title of 'Black Jemmy the Butler.'

"Beer and spirits cannot be only sold, for it is Sunday and the hour of 'Divine service,' and the public-houses and beer-shops are shut. But the restriction is easily evaded. Holes are cut in partition walls, through which the drink is passed to the neighboring houses. Where two streets are parallel it is easy to admit customers into the back-yard through an opposite house; and, in fact the police have found parties of men sitting in the yard of the public-houses with barrels of beer by their side. The buying and selling at the fair is conducted with the usual noise, and amid the grossest and loudest obscenity and blasphemy. And all this on Sunday morning between ten and one o'clock, and under the very shadow of two churches which are so near, that the shouts and curses of the fair interrupt the worship of the congregation, and the sound of the church organs is heard amid the indecencies of the crowd."

* * * "Elaborate and ingenious devices are adopted for the purpose of obtaining the sales. There are in the parish of St. Mathias, with six thousand inhabitants, thirteen public houses, and seven beer shops, and in the Holy Trinity Mission district a similar number. It is against the beer shop keepers principally that the police have to contend in their efforts to prevent the illegal trade on Sunday mornings. Arrangements are made with the people of neighboring houses so that the beer is passed out through the latter to those who demand it, and in some cases a beer house situated in one street, has a means of communication through its back yard with another house in a different thoroughfare. One Sunday four policeman made their way into one of these places, and found about fifty or sixty men sitting in a yard with two barrels of beer in their immediate vicinity. Cases like this are frequent, but the difficulties in the way of depriving beer-shop keepers of their licences are so great, that the police are comparatively powerless. When summoned, the offenders are fined, but they are seldom deterred by that from a repetition of the offence."

Four Persons Brutally Murdered in Texas.

The Crockett *Sentinel* of September 22d gives the details of a fearful tragedy enacted on the previous Sunday night, at Calhoun Ferry, on the Trinity river. Mr. Charley Hall, the ferryman, his wife, Miss Hall, and an unknown stranger, were all brutally murdered. The instuement was an axe, and each of their victims had their skulls terribly chopped to pieces Mr. Hall seems to have been called down to the ferryboat and was murdered immediately on the river bank. His arms were badly bruised, from which it appears that he made some effort to defend himself; but the defence was useless; the assassin's axe was buried deep in the top of the skull, which put an end to his existence. His wife seems to have gone to his rescue, and was met about half way between the house and boat, and the assassin's steel was again used on defenceless innocence. The axe was buried in her cheek and temple; producing instant death. The assassins next rushed upon a stranger man who was spending the night with the family, and the little girl was struck on the side of the head and the scalp was raised, and the brains knocked out. The stranger's head and face were shockingly mutilated. It seems that at time the attack was made on the stranger and the little girl they were trying to make their escape; perhaps the little innocent girl was in the stranger's arms, for both were killed together, near the well in the yard,

he signs about the place indicated the presence of six or seven persons some white and o hers black. It is believed that both revenge and booty actuated the fiends to the porpetration of this bloody deed.

New Postage Stamps.

In June last, Postmaster General Randal advertised for furnishing the Government with postage stamps for a term of years. The committee of experts appointed for the purpose decided in favor of the Nationa Bank Note Company of this city, and on Saturday last the Postmaster General awarded the contract to that company for a term of four years. The two cent stamp represents a post boy on a horse running at full speed, illustrating the fact that this stamp is mostly used for dispatch letters. On the three cent stamp there is a finely engraved locomotive. This is surrounded by lines of lightning, indicating the speed with which letters are carried on which this stamp is used. The five cent stamp has an excellent portrait of Washington. The ten cent stamp has an excellent microscopical copy of the painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, hanging in the Rotunda, at Washington. The twelve cent stamp, mostly used for foreign postage, has a picture of a steamer at sea. The thirty cent stamp has a copy of a painting of the surrender of Burgoyne, hanging in the Rotunda of the National Capitol. One of the characteristics of the stamps is that the ink usad, prevents persons from washing and using the stamps a second time. The fibre in the centre of the stamp is broken completely, and they adhere better, while the ink of cancellation sinks into the paper.—*N Y. Letter.*

Cooly Ignored.

The English mails confirm what the cable told us about the cold shoulder shown to Burlingame and his Chinese embassy at Liverpool and London. They have received no official attention or courtesy; or if John Bull was at all curious, his curiosity has been repressed. In fact, "neglect"—in total—is the word to apply in this connection. The government and the press treat the embassy with plentiful doses of cold water. The editors, even amidst the dullness that prevailed when the embassy arrived, refused as if by common consent, to mention it even in connection with news matters. But one paper, the *Standard*, has broken the editorial silence upon the subject, and that only to sneer at and ridicule Mr. Burlingame's mission. Of course this will make no difference in the ultimate result of the undertaking of the embassy; or, if any only a difference that will be discredi able and disadvantageous to the British government. If anything were wanting to establish the fact that England is meanly jealous of American progress, notwithstanding the bosh used with reference to this by her leading men at public dinners, and on semi-state occasions, this universal ignoring of Burlingame and his mandarians would furnish it.—*N. Y. Express.*

Startling Revelations—Six Thousand Stand of Arms En Route to Arkansas.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 3d, says it is well known arms are being almost constantly, and with studied efforts at secresy, shipped into the South to the Loyal Leagues and other equally infamous Radical organizations. It is known that arms have been received here, but for whom or for what purpose is left to conjecture.

In this connection we learn upon unquestionable authority that a few days ago six thousand stand of arms, with ammunition, equipments, etc., to match, arrived in St. Louis, en route to Little Rock. It was impossible to ascertain to whom they were consigned, those having them in charge taking every possible precaution to elude the glances of prying eyes. They will arrive here on the City of Cairo or Belle Memphis, for reshipment on a White River packet to Duval's Bluff, and thence by railroad to Little Rock.

The United States Government has no occasion to send arms to Arkansas, and this lot is doubtless intended to arm either negro militia or members of the Loyal Leagues with a view of overawing the people.

Obituary—Hon. Howell Cobb.

Howell Cobb, whose sudden death at the Fifth avenue Hotel, New York, was noticed in our telegrams of Saturday, was born at Cherry Hill, in Jefferson county, Georgia, Sept. 9, 1815. When a child, his father removed to Athens, Georgia, where he has since resided. He graduated at Franklin College in 1834; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1837 he received the appointment of Solicitor-General of the Western Circuit, which he held four years, and he was elected a representative to Congress in 1842, having been re-elected in 1844, 1846 and 1848, and during his latter term he was elected Speaker. On his retirement from Congress he was chosen Governor of Georgia. In 1855 he was again elected to Congress, and on the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency Gov. Cobb went into his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. He took a prominent part in the rebellion of 1861, and was a member of the Confederate Congress and a brigadier general of the Confederate army.

One Taken and the Other Left.

A telegraphic despatch from Norfolk which appeared in yesterday's *Herald* announced that Governor Wells, of Virginia, had commuted the sentence of Benjamin Jefferson, a negro, to imprisonment for life. This negro had been sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of October for an outrage upon Miss Sarah Ford. Perkins, a white man, who had been condemned to the same penalty for his participation in this outrage, was hanged yesterday. Thus the white man was taken and the negro was left. A political pretext for the difference in the fate of the two men has been assigned—"the Congressional district in which the outrage took place gives a seven thousand negro majority." In view of this extraordinary case who shall say that the negro has no rights which white men are bound to respect? —*N. Y. Herald.*

General Hancock's Illness.

The New Orleans *Crescent* publishes the following extract from a private letter from General Hancock to a friend in that city:

CARONDELET, Mo., Sept. 20, 1868.

I am in my bed, where I have been for two weeks. I was sick for some time before, and indeed have not felt well for a long time. An ulcer has been forming on my e g, about my old wound, and it has only opened within the past few days. The doctor tells me is will be a month before I can travel. I hope for better things, however. I feel much better. * * * I have not been able to reply to the resolutions of the Hancock Club, owing to my illness, and shall not be able to do so until I get well.

—Congress Hall, Saratoga, which is claimed to be the largest hotel in the country, accommodated during the season, from June 15th, to September 15th, over ten thousand persons. During that time the hotel cooked thirty-nine thousand dozen eggs, fifty nine thousand pounds of beef and twenty-five thousand pounds of lambs. Of mutton it used fifteen thousand pounds, of veal nine thousand pounds, of turkeys one thousand five hundred, and of other fowls five thousand.

NATURALIZATION.

Letter of Chief Justice Thompson in Reply to Mr. John M. Read—Partisanship Rebuked—Complete Vendication of the Court.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1868.

HON. JOHN M. READ—Dear Sir: Your letter dated this day has been received by me but the business of the Court, (Nisi Prius,) has prevented my considering its contents as fully as I may hereafter do, if I find it to be part of my official duty to do so. There are somethings, however, which it discloses very distinctly, and which surprises me much.

The first of these is, that without consultation with me, the official organ of the Court, you should of your own motion have convoked for consultation Mr. Justice Agnew and Judge Williams in regard to the business of the Supreme Court, and that there should have been a consultation held in relation to its business, without any notice to either Justice Sharswood or myself or any opportunity given for either to be present. I think it might have struck you that, if the meeting of Judges composing the Supreme Court was to be of any consequence, or have any significance whatever, we should have had the opportunity, at least, of being present. If any change of the practice in granting naturalization papers from what has been sanctioned by your own practice, as fully as that of any other of the Judges, was contemplated, we should have had the benefit of your views on that point, and an opportunity to express ours, if we desired to do so. It seems to me this would have been both reasonable and proper.

I am more surprised, however, at the expression of an extra judicial opinion by yourself, and which you say was also expressed by Justice Agnew and Judge Williams, not yet a Judge of the Supreme Court, in regard to what might perhaps become the subject of judicial action in the Court hereafter. I think you will hardly differ with me in the opinion, that any pre-judgment expressed, must disqualify a Judge expressing it from sitting at the hearing of any case in which the subject of it may come in controversy. It will be no excuse for Judges expressing opinions, that they were not fully apprised of the facts of the case of which they undertake to speak. This, let me suggest, would be a good reason for refraining from expressing extra-judicial opinions; but if expressed, it would not avail to qualify the Judge to act, if a case should happen to come before him in due and legal form, involving the same question. This remark is general, but you cannot doubt its applicability, I think, to what is said by you about the practice observed in naturalizations at *Nisi Prius*.

You request me to read your letter in open court. I cannot do this. It is in no way connected with anything before me, either as a matter of testimony or a matter of law. Besides, I must decline permitting any extra judicial opinions of any of my brethren, especially so as Mr. Justice Agnew is absent although your letter gives me to understand that he is of the same opinion with yourself, and that he will repeat that opinion at any time hereafter. Nor can I think of committing Judge Williams to the pledge you make that he will repeat the opinion you express as soon as or whenever he shall be sworn as a Judge of the Supreme Court, namely: That the proceedings of the Court of Nisi Prius in naturalizing aliens are void, although you do not pretend that the Court was not legally constituted and legally acting. Excuse me for entertaining the belief that there is some mistake about this advance opinion of Judge Williams—as well as that of Judge Agnew—on so grave a subject as that to which you refer; but if I should be mistaken, they must themselves give them to the public; they cannot come through me. If there indeed were any grounds of complaint that applicants for naturalization and their vouchers have not been sufficiently examined as to what they were to attest, and have attested without sufficient information, what might not be said even of Judges deciding on what had been done, without either seeing for themselves or being aided by legal proof of what has occurred? I have not had the pleasure of seeing either my brother, Justice Agnew or Judge Williams at the Court rooms, nor even your self since I have been on the bench, either last month, when I presided at several times, nor this month, and what power you had to examine witnesses, not being competent to form or hold a Court, as you say, I do not know. If there be error, which is not admitted, in the particular you complain of, to wit: want of proper examination of witnesses, I think it must strike you as quite as grave an error in Judges assuming to express opinions of what might become judicial questions without the requisite information judicially obtained. I abstain from the expression of any opinion about what is established by the records. What they contain must remain until set aside by a court competent to review, reverse and set it aside; and this well known rule applies as well to naturalization of citizens as to any other definitive act a court can perform. If any question shall ever arise as to the regularity and definitiveness of the action of the court in regard to naturalization, or any other thing it may have done, I will express an opinion only after proofs made and hearing of the parties, or their counsel, on the law and the facts involved.

Very respectfully,
(Copy) JAMES THOMPSON.

Russian Railways.

The Russian railway system is developing with a rapidity and grandeur equalled only by our own. The whole vast Empire in Europe, embracing an area of two millions of square miles, and inhabited by sixty millions of people, is being netted over with lines of railway. The principal roads at present in operation are those from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, from St. Petersburg to Moscow, from Moscow to Odessa, on the Black Sea; and from Riga, on the Baltic, to the City of Orel, on the Moscow and Odessa line. There are other short lines connecting Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Moscow, with adjacent towns. In addition to these, the following new lines are building or projected; A line connecting Kursk, on the Moscow and Odessa road, with Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov; another connecting Odessa with the sea of Azov; a third between Moscow and Warsaw direct; a fourth linking Siberia with the heart of Russia—Tiumen being the eastern terminus; a fifth linking Tartary and the new conquests of Central Asia with St. Petersburg, by the way of Orenburg; a sixth from St. Petersburg to Helsingfors, in Finland, and a seventh connecting the decaying port of Archangel, on the White Sea, with the capital. Other smaller and connecting lines are planned. Russian railway projectors are in the London market soliciting loans, and are meeting with considerable encouragement. The roads already in operation are paying high dividends. The transportation of grain from the inland provinces to the seaports is building up the Russian railway system and making its shares among the most valuable in the world.

VARIETIES.

—The equestrian statue of Washington to be placed on the Boston common, now casting at Chicopee, will be ready for dedication on the Fourth of July.

—In Baltimore the city Councils have decided upon the widening and changing the channel of the stream, known as Jones' Falls, in order to prevent future inundations.

—A citizen of Chicago claims that he can throw a quoit straighter than any one can shoot a rifle, and wants to have a "tournament" about it.

—The statue of Hamilton for the vacant niche on the landing of one of the grand staircases of the capitol at Washington has been shipped from Rome. It was executed by Dr. Stone.

—A drunk and disorderly man, in a San Francisco court escaped a fine and secured an immediate release by stating that he took the liquor to alleviate the pains of small pox, with which he was then suffering.

—Epitaph on a deceased locomotive:

Collisions four or five she bore,
All patching was in vain;
Long time she rusted, at last she busted,
And smashed the excursion train.

—A plowboy in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, lately turned up a nugget of nearly pure copper in his father's field. It weighed four hundred and thirty-two pounds. Wheat will not be grown in that field next year.

—It is intended, in Philadelphia, to "inaugurate" the plan of having regular "opening days" of gentlemen's clothing, as has heretofore been the custom with millinery goods.

—Governor Swann, of Maryland, has entered a suit for libel against the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* which charged him with sending roughs from Baltimore to Philadelphia to vote.

—A Boston cigar dealer makes the startling statement that he sells an average of three hundred cigars a day for ladies use, and thinks that at least one thousand are smoked daily by the fair ones in that city.

—The will of Mrs. Warburton, of Hartford, who lately made very liberal bequests to religious organizations is to be contested on the ground that she was of unsound mind. She left property valued at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—The highest mine in the world is a silver mine, and is that of Potosi, in the Andes of Peru. It is situated 11,375 feet above the surface of the ocean. The deepest mine in the world, is a salt mine. It is so-called new Selzwerk in Westphalia, and is 2,050 feet below the surface of the ocean.

—A young rhinoceros has just been landed in this country, the first for twenty years. He will not get his growth for some twenty years, but weighs three thousand pounds, and eats daily two bushels of corn, one bushel of potatoes and three hundred pounds of hay, drinking fifteen or twenty buckets of water.

—On the 5th inst., at Peoria, Illinois, a laborer named Jones Cullen committed suicide by hanging himself with a log-chain. The causes assigned were the depression of spirits in consequences of pecuniary embarrassments, and a slight quarrel with his wife.

—A correspondent says he recently accused his milkman of giving the cows too much salt. The milkman replied, "How do you know how much salt I give them?" "I judge from the appearance of the milk you bring us lately. Salt makes the cows dry, and then they drink too much water, and that makes their milk thin, you know."

—The coopers of Milwaukee on a strike for more pay. They have been receiving fifteen and twenty cents each for making barrels, but they want twenty and twenty-five. Nearly all have quit, and barrels for packing flour are much needed. The strike seems to be general among all the coopers in the city.

—The announcement that "Hon. Peleg B. Pilkins, who has for twenty years occupied a position in one of our leading public institutions, has come out for Grant and Colfax," created intense Radical joy in Indiana, until it transpired that the Penitentiary was the "institution" in which Pilkins had held a position for so long, and from which he had just "come out."

—It is stated that business of all kinds is overdone in San Francisco. Hundreds of skilled mechanics are seeking in vain, unless at at very low wages, for employment. No employment offered, except on the railroads or farms, and the crops are now nearly gathered. Thousands must be supported by charity, starve, or go to work on the Pacific or other rail roads the coming winter.

Small Farms.

The London *Economist* has an article presenting the advantages of a sub-division of the agricultural country into small farms in opposition to the present tendency towards large accumulation of landed property in the hands of the law. It has become quite obvious that the aggregation of vast territories in the possession of wealthy persons, has retarded or prevented the natural progress of agricultural improvement. It has been said that the great number of men in England who accumulate large fortunes, naturally seek to become landed proprietors and as naturally purchase great estates. But that is a natural process of aggregation of landed property, which would be counteracted and controlled by an equally natural process of dispersion, were it not for the existence of the English law of entail, whereby the natural process of dispersion is interrupted. The result is that while rich men acquire large areas of land, their successors and descendants, who may not be rich, or who may be relatively poor, are still enabled to hold and control, often, perhaps, as mere nominal owners, the same vast areas. The wealth may be disbursed and lost, but unfortunately for the community, the land remains in the nominal ownership in a state of mortmain, wherein there can be neither alienation or improvement. No possible injury could result from the largest possible acquirement of land by the rich men, if, when their descendants were no longer rich, the land should in a natural way go again into the market.

If land changed hands rapidly in England there can be no no doubt that in certain districts there would be many owners of small farms and pleasant proprietors. Such a condition of things would be most useful. Nothing would tend more to cherish habits of thrift and frugality among the laboring population (and it is their great want) than the possibility of becoming the owners and occupiers of small farms of from five to fifty acres. The *Economist* hopes that the new Parliament, which will be formed of a more complete representation of the people, will remedy the evils which are now pointed out. The abolition of the vicious laws of real property in the matter of entails, successions, and the accompanying cumberous system of conveyancing, would open a new era of agricultural prosperity for England.

VARIETIES.

—Ex-President Pierce has so far recovered as to be able to ride out.

—Brigham Young is said to be anxious to dispose of thirty-five marriageable daughters.

—Drinkers are said to sympathise with the Spanish revolution, because its war cry was "down with the Bourbon."

—A negro preacher in Georgia has been arrested for choking one of his children to death.

—A Yankee schoolmarm, exported from Jersey City to North Port, Alabama, soon after the war, has recently given birth to a negro child.

—Chinese printers at Hong Kong receive fifteen dollars per month wages. The *Pekin Gazette*, an official paper which is said to have been published for a thousand years, covers ten pages, each four inches wide by ten long.

—A young man, named Andrew J. Plunkett, started from Charleston, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon, to walk to Chicago and return, on a wager of $5,000 that he will have accomplished the feet inside of fifty days.

—Some New York traders have placards in their windows saying, "Here we speak German," "Here we speak French," etc., upon which a Bowery retailer has improved by hanging out a sign, "Here we speak—the truth."

—The Burial Board of Carlisle, England, has been bigoted enough to refuse a daughter the privilege of placing on the toombstone of her father the words "Not lost, but gone before," because he was an actor and clerk of a race course.

—Two little boys, aged respectively eight and nine years, named Hill and Parker, were drowned, on Saturday morning, in a pond in a ravine near Lafayette, Indiana. At the time of the accident the little fellows were playing on a raft made out of two slabs fastened together.

—A maiden lady of New York has made a singular will in which she bequeaths all her property to a religious corporation to build a church. She furthermore directs her executors, in due process of time, to use her dust and entire remains to make mortar with which to lay the corner stone.

—The silver currency of France, including the coins struck under the Bourbon and the Orleans families, Napoleon I, and the Republic, will be no longer a legal tender after the first of October. It will continue to be received in payment at the public offices for somctime longer.

—Mr. Percy Russell, a well known and wealthy farmer in Hinesburg, Vt., was murdered at his home on Saturday evening, by an unknown man. The deed was evidently committed for money, as the house was thoroughly ransacked. The murderer, however obtained little valuable property, Mr. Russell having deposited his bonds and cash a few days previous in a bank.

—A horse thief escaped from the Crawford County Jail last week, by concealing himself behind the door while the Sheriff was locking up the cells, and (as he supposed) locking all the prisoners in. The man darted out from behind the door, which he closed after him, drawing the knob out, which he had loosened on the inside, thus incarcerating the Sheriff, whose wife and daughter saw but could not catch him.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* publishes the following card from a well known colored man of Florence, Alabama:

"I wish to say that I was a member of the Union League, but I am convinced that I was wrong, and have been for some time. I take this public way of saying so, and from this time forward I am for the interest of the people I live with, and am for Seymour and Blair. MARTIN CONNOR.

—A New Orleans paper says that the proprietor of an extensive trunk establishment denounces the course of the Democratic papers in that city, though an unmitigated Democrat himself. He has a large variety of carpet bags on hand, and has been unable to sell a solitary one for many weeks, though offered at the lowest price of the manufacturer. Many traveling men will rather shoulder a trunk, than carry an easy, portable concern that conveys so much political significence.

—A negro woman named Adelade Adams, has been arrested and lodged in the jail at Raleigh, North Carolina, for murdering a colored child named Grizzly Peace. From the testimoney before the Coroner's jury, it appears that the woman had become enraged at the child, as she said for stealing a handkerchief and a spool of thread. To punish her she placed a rope about her neck threw it over a beam, pulled at the other end to hold the child still, while see bent her upon her back. In the struggle the child's neck was broken, the result of which was instant death.

—A beggar who was in the habit of sitting on one of the London bridges, accompanied by a dog with a placard inscribed "Blind," attached to his neck, was fortunate enough to awaken the charitable sympathies of a gentleman, who, every morning when he passed the mendicant, dropped a penny into his hat. One day the usual donation was omitted, and the supposed blind man ran after his benefactor as fast as his crutches would permit, and boldly asked why the usual penny had not been forthcoming, "Why, I thought you were blind!" exclaimed the man of charity, amazed. "No, sir; it is not I," replied the beggar, "it is the dog."

—Monks and Allsop, two Radical bloodhounds, organized a band of fifty men in Howell County, Arkansas, joining others from Douglas County, in the South-eastern part of the State, and proceeded to Fulton County, Arkansas, on the borders of Missouri, and the scene where Captain Mason was recently murdered. They succeeded in capturing four suspected persons, and organizing a vigilance committee, the men were put on trial, adjudged guilty and sentenced to be hung. The decree was carried out to the letter, and the four were executed as a penalty for their supposed deeds of violence and murder.

—A young girl named Bertha Gebhart was burned to death in St. Louis on Friday night. She slept in the same room as her grandmother, and retired to her apartment about eleven o'clock on the night named. After arranging her hair she turned from the looking glass, and in doing so accidentally overturned the lamp, which was standing on the bureau. The lamp fell to the floor and the oil took fire, the flames communicating with her clothing, and in an instant she was all ablaze. Her grandmother, powerless to aid the poor girl, ran for her father, Henry Gebhart who came at once, and with him Officer Belden, who saw the reflection of the light in the windows from his position in the street near. The officer succeeded in extinguishing the flames, the screams of the unfortunate Bertha being most agonizing the while. Bertha had fled to a summer kitchen, and her charred and blackened person presented a horrid spectacle. She could not be touched without the skin coming off in flakes. Three physicians were called in, but medical skill was unavailing; the girl died in the most intense agony at nine o'clock Saturday morning.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

FRANK P. BLAIR,

ELECTORS:

WILLIAM V. MCGRATH,	GEORGE W. CASS,
C. ERNEST KAMERLY, M. D.,	JESSE C. AMERMAN,
CHAS. M. LEISENRING,	W. POTTER WITHINGTON,
SIMON W. ARNOLD,	WILLIAM R. GORGAS,
GEORGE R. BERRELL,	WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
HARRY R. COGOSHALL,	CYRUS L. PESSMING,
REUBEN STABLER,	AMOS C. NOYES,
R. EMMETT MONAGHAN	WM. A. GALBRAITH,
DAVID L. WENRICH,	JOHN R. PACKARD,
BERNARD J. MCGRANN,	JAMES C. CLARKE,
WILLIAM SHIRK,	JAMES H. HOPKINS,
A. G. BRODHEAD, JR.,	EDWARD S. GOLDEN,
JOHN BLANDING,	SAMUEL B. WILSON.

THE ELECTIONS—THE LATEST NEWS THE BEST.

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 15th.

The latest dispatches from Philadelphia state that the Democratic majority in that city will be more than two thousand, and that the election in Pennsylvania is so very close that it will take the official figures to determine the result. On the other hand the Radicals claim the State by from ten to fifteen thousand.

We have made large gains in Indiana, and, at this writing, it looks as if the Democracy have carried that State. The Republicans claim but two thousand majority.

Ohio is conceded to the Radicals by a large majority.

We gain several Congressmen in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Allegheny County Return Judges meet to-morrow (Friday) and the official figures will appear in our next issue. The Republican majority in this county will not be less than eight thousand.

PERSEVERE—IS THE WORD.

We are gaining ground although working as a party against fearful odds—against a party sustained by the wealth of the country, and managed by unscrupulous leaders, who stop at nothing, and spare no expense to obtain their ends, the Chief of which is to continue the Radical supremacy in order that they may carry on their unconstitutional measures, continue their spoliations and make themselves complete masters of the people. It is difficult to arouse men, in general, to a full appreciation of the political dangers which surround the present Radical system of Government; yet we have accomplished something in showing to the country, that in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, nearly one-half of all the voters, and perhaps fully half of all the legal voters in these States stand firm in opposition to the Radical schemes and schemers.

The possession of so many of the offices of the country, and the advantage of large monied means has been in favor of the Radical side, and the Democratic party has had to contend against these powerful aids in popular elections; yet where now are the immense triumphant majorities that the Radicals boasted of a few years ago? The State of New York, single-handed, will wipe out double of the combined majorities *claimed* by the Radicals in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. Our party has made a glorious fight, and our motto must be "Persevere." We are gaining ground; in regard to that there can be no possible mistake, and we must fight on, fight ever, till we secure the eventual triumph of Democratic principles.

Let November show that, while the Democracy have done well, and achieved some glorious successes in October, we can do *better* at the Presidential election in November. With nearly all the people in the South, and half the people in the North, in favor of Democratic men and measures, it can be only a question of time when this country must be ruled by Democratic principles, and when Radicalism will cease and our and shall have peace.

LEADERS OF THE PARTY OF MORAL IDEAS.

Parson BROWNLOW once declared in a public speech that "he would rather go to hell with a loyal negro than to heaven with a Copperhead," and CARL SCHURZ has publicly announced it as his opinion that "God is an imaginary being, the Bible only fit to amuse children, and the Christian Sabbath only a relic of barbarism." What other than a Jacobin party ever acknowledged such impious blasphemers for leaders.

And yet in their fanatical partisan zeal, there are whole Protestant, so-called, religious denominations in the North that require it as a part of their creed that their members should espouse the infamous Jacobin party doctrines, be expelled from their church.

NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WON'T SEE.

It will be remembered that the first nomination of GRANT for the Presidency, was made at a meeting of the Millionaires of New York, held at the Cooper Institute, several months before the Radical convention at Chicago ratified this act and formally made him the candidate of their party. A. T. STEWART, WM. B. ASTOR, E. PIERREPONT, and others whose joint estates would be computed by hundreds of millions, were the authors of this movement

Their class interests they think would be materially benefitted by the continuance of the Radical party in power. They have a contemptuous opinion of popular intelligence. They thought the dazzle of military renown would attract the masses to the support of the man they selected solely for that purpose. His unfitness for the place was no objection with them. They knew his pliancy. He told them he had no policy of his own, but should, if elected, leave public affairs to the management of Congress. This was all they wanted. They have the means of ruling Congress and they know how to use them.

Thus they have set their trap to catch the voters and prolong the ruling dynasty. Their money flows freely in the cause. The country is flooded with *Tribunes* without charge to readers. Speakers and Committees are furnished with funds to carry on the campaign. It remains to be seen whether a majority of the voters have not sufficient intelligence to keep out of this trap. We believe they have, and that they will restore to power the old party who always kept the country peaceful, prospero us and untaxed. As a specimen of the liberality of these men standing behind, but attempting to practically choose our rulers and direct the public policiy, we quote the following from the *World*:

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont sends $20,000 to A. T. Stewart's Grant Committee to avert the "calamity" of the election of Seymour and Blair, which in his judgment would "reduce the value of our property one-half."

It is quite natural, perhaps, that Judge Pierrepont should judge of the country's prosperity, and of its causes, by the measure of his own prosperity and its causes. And we are not prepared to contend that, so far as he himself is concerned, his computation may not be correct.

Capitalizing Judge Pierrepont's income for the last six or eight years, derived from his profitable intimacy at the War Office with Secretary Stanton, by the procurement of fat contracts and the prosecution of doubtful claims, a species of emolument not esteemed by all members of the legal profession as the most legitimate or pure, and varying in amount, according to the success which they journeyed capitalizing that income, it is not strange that the election of Seymour and Blair should seem to Judge Pierrepont a calamity likely to reduce the value of *his* property one half.

Indeed, we should say that the election of Seymour and Blair would destroy that source of Judge Pierrepont's income altogether, and, considering how large a proportion of it is obtained in that unprofessional manner, we agree, too, that it "might confuse and paralyze his business" in a most disagreeable manner.

But the point of the Judge's error liss in reasoning from his own situation to the country's. For the fact is, that the country is benefitted in just the proportion that jobbery in the War Department is stopped.

THE COST OF INCORFORATING THE NEGRO INTO OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM.

This is a very expensive business, as well as mischevious in every view. It swells the amount of taxation fearfully, and being so irrational and repugnant, it keeps up a constant irritation jeopardizing the peace of society and destroying constitutional government. The object sought by incorporating this corrupting element into our political system, truly remarks a cotemporary, is to change most thoroughly, the old character of the Government from a white man's to a mongrel, or Mexican, basis—the cost must be proportioned to the magnitude of the undertaking. Vast sums must be spent to make the negro, that never in the history of his race showed any capacity for civilized life, much less for the delicate and complicated duties of managing a free government, an equal citizen amid a superior race.

Then, to initiate him into politics and put him into official position, to make legislators, judges and magistrates of him, the strong arm of the military is required; for the repugnance of the white is not easily overcome, and without bayonets to back him, the negro could not make much headway, in placing himself on the same social, civi and political plane with the white. Millions of dollars are required to support the military in this negro elevating, enfranchising and whitening process.

And the expenses of both the Freedmen's Bureau and the military maintained in the Southern States, on the account of the negro, are borne mainly by the tax payers of the North. These expenses the Democratic policy would abolish. It would reduce the army which, in the last twenty months, cost $214,653,031, and would do away entirely with the Freedmen's Bureau and its millions of dollars expenses annually. The Democratic policy opposes this or any other plan of forcing the negroes into a position they are utterly unqualified to maintain, except by vast outlays of the public funds, and by the constant presence of sustaining bayonets. It would cut off entirely all that drain upon the pockets of the tax-payers.

[From the Daily Post of Wednesday 14th.]

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns received up to half-past three o'clock this morning, indicate that the State has gone Radical by a small majority; but we do not despair that this appearance may be reversed by more complete intelligence to be received to-day. The news—such as it is—will be found in the telegraphic columns, and it must be confessed that it reflects great credit on the telegraphists in getting up a muddle. Possibly it is the best they could do with such awkward figures. Philadelpaia we carry by about the same majority that Judge Sharswood received in October last year. In the East we gain two Congressmen, beating Myers in the Third, and Taylor in the Fifth district, and it is possible others may have been secured. In the West, we are glad to announce that that magnificent humbug John Covode, has been shelved in the Twenty-first district. He runs behind his party vote. Colonizing, bluster and bravado did not save his bacon, or "keep his end up."

The Radical majority in this county will be about 8,000—possibly a little less, but more likely to exceed this figure if the frauds have been carried to the same extent in the districts yet to be heard from that they were in this city and Allegheny. Democratic votes, as legal and honest as were cast in the county, were rejected, and Republican votes of doubtful loyalty freely admitted. Assessments were made of Republican voters up to the hour the polls opened, while Democratic voters properly assessed, were denied tax receipts by the tricks and artifices of the tax collectors. These wrongs we trust will be investigated, and steps taken to see if there is law and justice sufficient in the courts of this county to condemn the partizan villainy practiced.

Mr. Burtt is defeated for Congress by General Negley. It will be noticed, from the returns published elsewhere, that Mr. Burtt did not run ahead of the regular Democratic ticket. The Radicals, of course, elect their county and city tickets. We have returns from all the wards of the city but four, and adding to these districts the vote cast for Geary and Clymer, in 1866, the vote on Mayor is as follows:

Brush, Rep	7,245
Blackmore, Dem	5,694
Brush's majority	1,551

The vote on Governor in these districts in 1866 was 11,336 with a majority for Geary of 1,834. This year the whole vote, will reach 12,702 with an opposition majority of 1,486. If the Democrats had done this well throughout the county, the Radical majority would have been reduced materially. The candidates for Controller and Treasurer are defeated by about the same majority as Mayor Blackmore. We elect members of Council from the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty third wards.

Whatever may be the result of the election; whether it is a Radical majority of a few thousands, or a Democratic majority, our party has made a noble fight. In some of the strong Democratic counties we have increased our majorities in a most gratifying manner. We believe we have a majority of the honest voters of the State, and it is the duty of Democrats to labor more earnestly than ever to make this appear at the election next month.

OHIO.—The Radicals claim the election of their State ticket by eight thousand majority; but it is quite possible that this is an outside figure. The Democrats gain several Congressmen. General CARY is beaten in one of the Cincinnati districts, but in the other district EGGLESON, Radical, is supplanted by General STRADER, Democrat. SCHENCK'S election is doubtful, but it is probable that this bully of the Rump will be returned by a small majority. General MORGAN is sent back; the best rebuke that could be administered to the Jacobins who gave his seat in the present Congress to DELANO. ASHLEY is certainly beaten in the Toledo district, and it is possible that we have gained other Congressmen.

INDIANA.—The Radicals claim this State by a small majority on the general ticket, but we will await further advices before we concede it. They gerrymandered the State so as to deprive the Democrats of any Representatives in Congress, but we have succeeded in wresting from them three and possibly four of the eleven districts. Among th Democrats chosen is Hon D. W. Voorhes, in the Sixth district.

THE GREAT DANGER.

Congress, since containing a two-thirds Radical majority, have gone outside of the Constitution and have no fundamental law, no strict convention, no respected usage to restrain them. Instead of feeling themselves obliged to conform to a fixed Constitution, they have arrogated to themselves authority to make every thing conform to their personal designs. Disregarding oaths and respecting no rights, nothing in heaven or upon earth can serve as a control on them, but the popular might at the election, and they will soon so fortify their power that they will set this at defiance. Their presumption is incomprehensible, and their ambition and rapacity insatiable.

THAT ACT OF COURTESY.

On Saturday last we stated that the Third and Fifth ward Democratic club had generously volunteered to act as an escort to the Sixth and Seventh ward GRANT and COLFAX club on Monday evening to protect them from the insults of the "mudlarks" of the Radical party, who have recently attacked their processions hoping thereby to bring discredit on the Democracy and create sympathy for the Republican nominees. To this Mr. JOSEPH HARTMAN replies through the *Gazette* saying our item was "outrageously insulting," and that the Third ward boys did not offer their services and the "only basis" he believes:

"For such a rumor was the fact, that on Friday night, some of the Democratic citizens went up to the Seventh ward, and there offered an escort to the Seventh and Eighth ward Phalanx."

Now, in the name of common sense, we would ask, what difference does it make how the offer was made? That it was tendered, we have the evidence of HARTMAN, and in good faith, by the members of the Third and Fifth ward Democratic club. It is clear that if the respectable Republicans, who are sometimes misrepresented by chaps like HARTMAN, had showed as generous a spirit as the Democrats have shown, there would be but little fears of political riots in our city.

The *Chronicle* also comes in for a share of HARTMAN'S abuse, who actually charges that paper with meaning "no good to the Republican party" because its proprietors saw fit to suppress his ungentlemanly and incendiary card. Such a man is well calculated to create breaches of the peace and is a disgrace to any party to which he may attach himself.

HOW A PECK OF CORN MEAL IS TAXED.

It is alleged that the wealthy citizens pay all the taxes, and that those who labor for a living, pay none. A Western paper, in answer to the assertion that because a man is poor he cannot be taxed, thus shows how even a peck of meal, purchased by a poor man to aid in feeding his family of little children is taxed, to aid in paying the interest on untaxed bonds. It says:

The corn from which that peck of meal was made was raised on taxed land, plowed by a taxed plow, drawn by taxed horses hitched with taxed gears. It was hoed with a taxed hoe, cultivated with taxed implements, gathered with a taxed wagon, drawn with taxed horses, thrown into a taxed crib, shelled on a taxed machine, measured in a taxed measure, taken in a taxed sack and ground in a taxed mill, sieved with a taxed sieve, mixed in a taxed pan, stirred with a taxed spoon, salted with taxed salt, put into a taxed cake pan, baked in a taxed stove, laid out on a taxed plate, cut with a taxed knife, and lastly eaten by a pretty heavily taxed man. If it were not for the taxes you could buy a bushel of meal for what that peck cost you. Besides it is not on that alone that you are taxed, but upon everything you have to buy. A pound of sugar costs only three or four cents, but you have to pay from sixteen to twenty. A pound of coffee only costs ten cents, but you have to pay thirty, and if it costs you three hundred dollars a year to support your family, you may safely say one-half of this is tax. Now, is it any wonder that times are hard and that you find it difficult to live?

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE SOUTH.

Hon. B. H. HILL, of Georgia, has written a letter to the New York *Times*, in which he thus notices the diabolical system of sustaining the Radical party by fomenting sectional hatred:

I shall return home "a mortified if not a wiser man." Mortified only because I find in the North a bitter, systematic, adroit and persistent misrepresentation of the temper, desires and views of the Southern whites, far exceeding my anticipations. I have stood in the fight and been the target of this kind of warfare before. It was practiced by many of the Secessionists in 1860. The people of the South will comprehend my meaning when I say that the plan of misrepresentation is practiced here with a shrewdness, a persistence, and in a manner to excite distrust and sectional hate to an extent unknown in the South in the most intemperate days of secession. The very same means that were employed in 1860 at the South to induce the people to leave the Union, are now employed at the North to keep them from coming back to the Union. The South did have cause of complaint against the North, for their internal affairs had been persistently intermeddled with. But the South does not now, and never has desired to meddle with the internal affairs of the North. The South concedes to the North what the North denies to the South—the right to regulate the franchise, each St at for itself."

THINK OF THIS.

Freemen, think how much trouble and expenee you are willing to incur for the sake of securing your vote—how precious you deem the right of choosing your rulers. And then think, that this right, prized so highly, has been wantonly dragged in the mire—has been cheapened so as no longer to deserve respect, by being lavished upon heathen negroes, as if for the very purpose of destroying its value and turning it into ridicule.

Think when you with high purposes give in your ballot, that it is neutralized and rendered of no effect by an opposing ballot from a stolid African, who comprehends not its nature and acts as the blind instrument of demagogues! How long before a sacred right, so abused, will poison the fountain head of freedom and be taken from you altogether? Could the enemies of self-government have devised a more effectual scheme for overturning it and depriving the people of all share in the management of public affairs. The Radical regard for negroes is a sham. Remember that history teaches that the desire and design of a tyranic domination always lurks in the claim of an extravagant liberty.

READ THE SILENT ARGUMENT.

There is one mode of reaching the popular heart that will have its effect in every community; that is the silent reflection of the people; every household can see the changed condition of our once happy country. The New York *Express* has well said that everywhere, on every side, in every home and at every hearth-stone is a Democratic argument—such as

The double price of tea; the triple price of sugar; the double price of clothing; the velocity and volume with which property in almost every part of the country is running from the poor to the rich in consequence of the inequality and injustice of taxation; the destruction of our foreign commercial marine; the banishment of all gold and silver as coin, and the universality of paper; the downfall of the Constitution everywhere; the subetitution of a consolidated for a Federal form of Government; the overthrow of the right of trial by jury, of the *habeas corpus* among ten millions of our people; the subjugation of eight millions of white men in the South to three or four millions of negroes; the reign of carpet-baggers in Congress (generally runaways from the North), assuming to represent the whites and negroes in the South.

All these are Democratic arguments in every man's mouth, and are present more or less everywhere, in every house cottage and cabin.

The Reconstructed States under Martial Law.

[From the New York World.]

In putting Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida under martial law, as per order of October 9th, General Meade says "he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conclentious discharge of his duty by technicalities of law made when the present anomalous condition of affairs was neither anticipated nor provided for."

Now, we would like to ask who made the army officer coservetor of the peace in this five States? We thought they were reconstructed. Congress certainly so declared on the 25th of June last, and has not only so declared but admitted certain fellows as United States Senators and Representatives therefrom. Where, then, does General Meade get his authority to proclaim martial law within them just upon the eve of the Presidential election? By what right does he set himself up to keep the peace and thereby usurp the main function of these governments, if indeed they are anything more than the rags and shreds of a civil organization? They were organized, in the express words of the Reconstruction acts, to insure "adequate protection to life or property," and if they cannot do this and must call in an army officer to do it for them, then they and he alike are shams and usurpers. The plea of necessity will not avail. If these governments were what they ought to be, and what it was loudly vaunted they would be, there would be no such necessity. The very making of the plea is their own condemnation, since the plea is that they cannot do the very plea they were avowedly created to do.

Furthermore, General Meade, in thus proclaiming martial law in these five reconstructed States, says he "will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of law." Who is to judge what is a conscientious discharge of duty, and who is to decide what is a technicality of law? Obviously, nobody but General Meade himself, so that, after all this tremendous turmoil and outlay and heart-burning, the electoral rights of five great States are to be meted out and measured by the conscience of an old soldier and the intimate acquaintance with the technicalities of the law of a man of the sword from his youth up. And this is reconstruction; this the restoration of the Union; this the tardy and mildewed fruit of a long course of stupid and malevolent legislation. This is the best that the Radical Congress can do—to make war for near two years upon a desolate people, with the army and bureau and treasury at its back, with the President overridden, with the Supreme Court gagged, with every single iota of the material and political power of this great country in its absolute grasp and yet, in the two years' wrestle, to be so desperately worsted by helplessness itself as to be forced to cry in the army and provide for the surrounding of the polls with troops! Was there ever such a shame as this? There have been governments more absolutely cruel, but was there ever an administration so brutally incompetent as this? It is not now a question what is to be done with these reconstructed governments, or how they are to be done away with or to be maintained? They are already done away. Martial law is in their place. There will be a roar and a yell, of course, to the contrary, and plentiful declarations that General Meade only means to keep the peace. Bah! What has he to do with keeping the peace if these governments are what reconstruction declared they would be, and the Chicago platform declares they are? They were to be legal, they were to protect life and preserve property. Why don't they do it? Where is the worth of the hundred millions and over that have been robbed from us to galvanize them into life? Why does General Meade review his army at Atlanta one day his infantry and his cavalry and his artillery—and the next day declare he will not be restrained by any technicalities of law?

It is a deliberate attempt, under advice from Washington, to bayonet those States into the Electoral College for Grant. It has been seen that the negro vote reliance has failed, that the carpet-bag reliance has failed, and the purpose now is to do with cold steel. Consider, gentlemen, before you do that, consider.

The Way the Taxes Go—Tax-Payers Read and Ponder.

The Washington *Express* says that about thirty men and boys are now and have been, for the past four weeks, employed in the Senate folding-room, at an expense of over *one hundred dollars a day*, putting up Radical campaign documents for distribution through out the country. These documents have been forwarded at the rate of 40,000 per day, and the expense of folding them is paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. All applications for folding Democratic documents have been refused as yet, the pressure of the Radical Senate Committee being so great on the folding room. One of the documents that is being sent out is an immense placard, embracing in the four corners caricatures of Seymour addressing the New York rioters, General Forrest at the Fort Pillow affair, Admiral Semmes as the destroyer of American commerce, and Wade Hampton hanging Union men. It is alleged that this sheet is printed at the expense of the Radical Congressional Committee, but it is otherwise given out that they are printed at the Government priniing Office, and paid for out of the Government funds.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

THE VOTE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, SURVEYOR GENERAL AND STATE SENATE.

DISTRICTS.	Auditor General		Surveyor General		State Senate.	
	CHARLES E. BOYLE, Dem.	J. F. HARTRANFT, Rad.	WELLINGTON H. ENT, Dem	JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Rad.	ALEX. W. FOSTER, Dem.	JAMES L. GRAHAM, Rad.
PITTSBURGH.						
1st ward	314	457	313	456	308	461
2d ward	217	421	221	517	216	523
3d ward	227	322	221	322	237	294
4th ward	25	464	253	452	247	461
5th ward	740	193	740	193	727	178
6th ward	372	607	733	606	302	582
7th ward	268	495	268	495	270	493
8th ward	228	408	229	407	229	411
9th ward	398	358	399	357	394	365
10th ward	272	232	272	232	272	225
11th ward	224	355	274	355	205	368
12th ward	407	630	407	630	419	639
13th ward	109	270	109	270	104	268
14th ward	257	382	237	384	246	381
15th ward	281	266	280	266	282	268
16th ward	162	178	162	175	167	179
17th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
18th ward	43	76	43	76	..	..
19th ward	132	243	132	243	125	247
20th ward	88	261	88	261	87	269
21st ward	91	197	91	197	193	193
22d ward	31	142	31	142	31	143
23d ward	93	109	95	109	102	104
ALLEGHENY.						
1st ward	194	743	195	742	195	723
2d ward	379	929	379	929	..	..
3d ward, 1st p	209	675	208	676	211	673
3d ward, 2d p	349	334	349	334	342	336
4th ward, 1st p	286	721	286	720	294	714
4th ward, 2d p	188	324	188	324	185	324
5th ward	200	502	197	494	199	496
6th ward	248	484	248	484	272	490
7th ward	308	283	309	282	306	284
8th ward	110	207	110	206	108	202
BOROUGHS.						
Birmingham, 1st p	160	334	189	331	165	342
Birmingham, 2d p	278	358	279	355	281	357
East Birmingham	460	745	458	745	463	746
Sharpsburg	..	..	..	..	..	..
McKeesport	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temperanceville	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Pittsburgh	179	300	179	300	179	296
West Pittsburgh	137	146	137	146	137	146
West Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarentum	37	129	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewickley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monongahela	80	81	80	81	80	82
Mt. Washington	61	273	61	273	69	362
Braddocks	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellevue	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millvale	15	78	15	78	17	77
Ormsby	120	130	120	130	120	130

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

The Vote for County Controller, County Commissioner, and Director of the Poor.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTY CONTROLLER.		COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		DIRECT'R OF POOR.	
	C. W. Eyster, Dem.	Henry Lambert, Rad.	James M'Cleary, Dem.	Jonathan Neely, Rad.	Barnes Ford, Dem.	J. G. Murray, Rad.
PITTSBURGH.						
1st Ward	300	459	299	434	..	..
2d ward	217	524	213	485	..	..
3d ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th ward	246	467	239	420	..	..
5th ward	722	193	675	202	..	..
6th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
7th ward	264	500	265	493	..	..
8th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
9th ward	394	355	382	360	..	..
10th ward	273	226	268	208	..	..
11th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
12th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
13th ward	164	267	163	257	..	..
14th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
15th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
16th ward	166	179	166	175	166	..
17th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
18th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
19th ward	126	248	125	235	..	..
20th ward	57	269	83	241	..	..
21st ward	93	198	69	215	..	..
22d ward	21	143	38	128	31	7
23d ward	101	106	101	78	..	..
ALLEGHENY.						
1st ward	191	745	185	434	..	..
2d ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
3d ward, 1st p	213	675	209	570	..	..
3d ward, 2d p	343	326	341	335	..	..
4th ward, 1st p	292	723	276	620	..	..
4th ward, 2d p	187	320	182	323	●●●	..
5th ward	292	490	172	344	●●●	83
6th ward	271	491	248	291	170	..
7th ward	..	..	..	..	..	..
8th ward	110	202	113	200	..	..
BOROUGHS.						
Birmingh'm, 1st p.	184	343	168	304	183	342
Birmingham, 2d p.	292	362	261	300	280	354
East Birmingh'm	459	739	330	719	466	747
Sharpsburg	..	..	..	..	..	..
McKeesport	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temperanceville	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Pittsb'gh	179	296	169	290	179	292
West Pittsburgh	137	146	137	146	137	146
West Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarentum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewickley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monongahela	80	77	40	118	80	80
Mt. Washington	65	267	42	280	44	238
Braddocks	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellevue	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millvale	16	77	16	77	16	77
Ormsby	120	130	114	131	120	130
TOWNSHIPS.						
Mifflin	386	981	..	..	386	981

CONGRESS---XXII DISTRICT.

Pittsburgh.	*Burtt.*	*Negley.*
First ward	331	456
Second ward	224	517
Third ward	243	284
Fourth ward	248	460
Fifth ward	721	225
Sixth ward	367	581
Seventh ward	273	488
Eighth ward	407	232
Ninth ward	399	349
Tenth ward	273	225
Eleventh ward	365	224
Twelfth ward	621	425
Thirteenth ward	105	269
Fourteenth ward	390	239
Fifteenth ward	269	280
Sixteenth ward	168	177
Seventeenth ward	..	..
Eighteenth ward	78	38
Nineteenth ward	121	247
Twentieth ward	82	263
Twenty-first ward	97	192
Twenty-second ward	35	135
Twenty-third ward	102	104
BOROUGHS.		
South Pittsburrh	182	282
West Pittsburgh	137	146
Mount Washington	77	256
Monongahela	82	80
Birmingham, First precinct	160	334
Birmingham, Second precinct	300	337
East Birmingham	478	731
Ormsby	120	130
TOWNSHIPS.		
Lower St. Clair	398	237
Mifflin	399	286

—The people of Augusta have been much exercised lately, over certain mysterious crosses that have been marked upon their door posts. The gossips and lovers of mystery were much disappointed to find out that a peddler had put them on to indicate what houses he had visited.

—A New York Congressman is using his frank to send around patent medicine circulars; and a cotemporary thinks it would be profitable for all patent medicine venders to get into Congress.

THE ELECTIONS

PENNSYLVANIA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PIT HOLE, October 13.—For Boyle, 39; Hartman, 33. A Democratic gain of six over last year.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 13.—Washington Borough gains fifty-seven over Sharswood's vote.

BUTLER, PA., October 13.—Butler Borough and two townships gives 253 Democratic majority, Gain, 78.

UNIONTOWN, October 13.—The Democratic majority in this borough, 198. A gain over 1866, of 70.

WEST CHESTER, October 13.—This borough gives a Republican majority for Auditor General of 608. A Republican gain of 85.

TITUSVILLE. October 13.—The Republican majority is 95. A Republican gain of 17.

COLUMBIA—This borough gives a Republican majority of 111. A Republican gain of 53.

Lancaster City—The Democratic majority is 174. A Republican gain of 15.

Westmoreland — Foster's majority in Greensburg and Hempfield township is 378. A Democratic gain over last year, of 104.

Chester county—Downington borough and township, Chester county gives 24 of a Republican majority. A Democratic gain of 35.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—Sixth ward, 621 Democratic majority; gain 82. Fourth ward, Democratic majority 3500; gain 1800. Eighth ward, 230 Republican majority; gain 29. The Republicans estimate Myer's majority in the Third ward at 500. Both parties still claim the city. In three districts of Chester county the Republican gain is 102.

Philadelphia—8 P. M.—Sixth ward, 621 Democratic majority; Democratic gain, 82 Fourth ward, 3,500 Democratic majority; Democratic gain, 1,800. Eight ward, 230 Republican majority; Republican gain, 29. The Republicans estimate Myers' majority in the Third district at 5,000. Both parties claim the city.

In three districts of Chester county the Republicans gain 102.

Lancaster—The Republicans gain in twelve districts, over Geary's vote, 404.

Harrisburgh—The Third ward gives 82 Republican majority—a large Republican gain. The Fifth ward gives a Democratic majority of 7. In the Sixth ward the Republican majority is 10. No other wards in yet.

Blair county—Altoona gives a Democratic majority of 193. Logan township gives a Republican majority of 132; Democratic gain in the two districts, 50.

Philadelphia—Fifteenth ward, 850 Republican majority; Democratic gain 200. Fifth ward, 1106 Democratic majority; gain of 348 on the vote of 1866. Eleventh ward, 1016 Democratic majority; gain of 349 on the vote of 1866.

Gettysburg gives 99 Republican majority; a gain of 7 for the Republicans on last year's vote.

Huntington Borough—Hartranft 310; Boyle 251.

Mount Pleasant—Covode 25 majority. No loss or gain.

Chambersburg—Republican gain of 23 in the borough.

Kittanning—65 Republican majority. Loss of 7 on last fall.

Brady's Bend gives a Republican majority of 124; Republican gain of 41 over last fall.

Philadelphia—The Fifth ward gives a Democratic majority for Auditor General of 1068; for Congress, 1069. Eleventh ward—Democratic majority for Auditor General 902; for Congress, 860.

Westmoreland county—Saltsburg gives Foster 70; Covode 64. A Democratic gain of 10.

Philadelphia—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth wards gives 850 Republican majority; a Democratic gain of 200. Fifth ward, 1106 Democratic majority; a gain of 349 on the vote of 1866. Eleventh ward, 1417 Democratic majority; a gain of 349 on the vote of 1866.

Carbon county—Hickes township gives a Democratic majority of 62; a Democratic gain of 14.

York county—Shrewsburg township gives a Democratic majority of 212; a Democratic gain of 45.

Maunch Chunck borough—Republican majority 144; Republican gain of 8.

Fayette county—Brownsville borough—Democratic majority 31. Brownsville township—the usual Democratic majority for State ticket and Foster. Bridgeport—gives Covode 92 majority. Luzerne township, a tie.

Washington county—West Brownsville gives a Democratic majority of 4; a Democratic gain of 13 over Sharswood.

Philadelphia 9:30 P. M.—The Democratic ticket is elected in the city by 3,000 majority. The Democrats claim 4,000.

Randall, Democratic, First Congressional District, is re-elected by about 6,000 majority. Myers, Republican, is re-elected in the Third district by 400 majority. O'Neil, Republican, in the Second District, is re-elected by 2,800 majority. Kelly, Republican, in the Fourth District, is re-elected by 2,000 majority. The Democrats are still hopeful for the State.

Seventeenth ward, Philadelphia — 1,231 Democratic majority; gain of 336. Twelfth ward 255 Democratic majority; gain since 1865 of 355.

Philadelphia—The Seventeeth ward gives 1,231 Democratic majority—a gain of 336. The Twelfth ward gives 255 Democrat majority—a gain since 1866 of 355.

The Keystone Club is out in full force celebrating the election of Mayor Fox.

Harrisburg—The Fourth ward gives 66 Republican majority. First ward gives 221 Republican majority. Ninth ward gives 28 Democratic majority. Second ward gives 22 Democratic majority. The city gives a Republican majority of 150—a gain of over 500.

Philadelphia, 11:15 P. M.—Latest returns from Lancaster county give the Republicans 7,000 majority; Lebanon county 1,400 Republican majority; Schuylkill county 1,508 majority; Berks county from 6,000 to 7,000 majority.

Lancaster City—Democratic majority, 174; Republican gain, 159.

Glenrock borough, York county—gives a Republican gain of 9.

Chester, Delaware county.—Fourth District shows a Republican gain of 118.

York county.—Shrewsbury and townshi for the assassination of President Johnson. The plot was exposed by an employee of the Treasury Department, who says the plot was arranged immediately after the impeachment trial. A man named Heimberger is said to be the leader of the assassins, who are all negroes. They meet in secret to-night to take the oath, etc.

Columbia County—Berwick township gives a Republican gain of 20.

Blair County—Tyrone township gives a Republican gain of 16. Snyder township—a Republican gain of 8.

Delaware County—Nine districts show a Republican gain of 76.

Chester County—Fifteen townships show a Republican gain of 240.

Washington County—Smith township, Boyle, Dem., 210; Hartranft, 148; Democratic gain of 5 over last year.

Sharon Borough—57 Republican maj.

Allegheny township, Armstrong county, gives 84 Dem. majority; loss of 4.

York County—Heidelberg township gives 238 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 55.

Marietta—Rep. majority, 120.

Bainbridge—Rep. majority, 120.

Paradise—Rep. majority, 101.

Middletown—Rep. majority, 12.

Maunch Chunk—Rep. majority, 129.

Erie City—Rep. majority, 328.

Lacock township, Lancaster county, Rep. majority, 185.

Westmoreland County—Three townships, including Greensburg borough, give Foster, for Congress, 153 majority, being a Democratic gain of 12.

Allentown, Lehigh county.—Three wards give a Republican majority of 175—a Republican gain of 67.

Carbon county.—Hicker township, Democratic majority 62—a Democratic gain of 14.

Mauch Chunk borough—A Republican majority of 129—a Republican gan of 9.

Brookville borough—On the State ticket, a Republican majority of 30; Loss 4.

Clarion borough—Democratic majority 15, same as last fall. Congress, Democratic majority 17; gain 2.

Philadelphia, 10 P. M.—The city is very close. The Democrats elect the Mayor by 1,000. Returns from the State show increased Republican majorities.

Lancaster—The city and townships show a Republican gain of 380 over Geary's vote. The Republicans claim from 6,000 to 7,000 in the county.

Lehigh County—Allentown gives a Republican gain of 109.

York County—Heidelburg township gives 238 Democratic majority—a Democratic gain of 55.

Erie County—Republican majority, 323.

Westmoreland—Three townships, including Greensburg, give Foster for Congress 152 majority—a Democratic gain of 19.

Berks County—Reading City gives a small Democratic majority. The county will give a Democratic majority of about 6,000.

Schuylkill County—St. Clair township shows a Republican gain of 167. Palo Alto, Republican gain, 17.

UNIONTOWN, FAYETTE COUNTY, October 13.—Fayette county has gone Democratic by a majority of over nine hundred.

Philadelphia, 10:30 P. M.—Republican majority in Huntingdon county estimated at 750. Official vote of Sixteenth ward, this city, gives Fox, Democrat, 328 majority. Tenth ward, Fox's majority 936.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—Reports read at the Union League give the Democrats 6,300 majority in Berks county; Lancaster county 7,000 Republican; Allegheny, 8,500; Chester 2,500; Dauphin 1,450; Monroe, Democratic majority 2,000. They estimate a a Republican majority in the State of over 10,000.

The Democratic majority of Robinson tp. Washington county, 29; 5 less than last year's vote.

Sunbury—Republican majority 285, a Rep. gain of 232.

Franklin County—In ten districts a Republican gain of 165.

Northumberland—Republican majority 27; a gain of 53.

Philadelphia—Fourth ward, Democratic majority 1,729; a Democratic gain of 92.

Tenth Ward—Republican majority 1,006; a Republican gain of 8.

Sixteenth Ward—Democratic majority 294; a Democratic gain of 51.

Fayette County—Connellsville township, Democratic majority 5; a Republican gain of 20.

Philadelphia—Eighteen wards show a Republican gain of 1,600.

Berks County—Democratic majority about 6,000; a Democratic gain of 200.

Norristown—The Republican majority is 50; a gain of 48. The Democratic majority in Montgomery county will be about 1000.

Warren, Penna.—35 Democratic majority.

York Borough—300 Democratic majority, Republican gain of 58.

Carbon county—Democratic majority 540, a gain of 100.

Northampton county—Easton and Northampton county districts show a Democratic majority of 3,086; a gain of 134.

Berks county—Seven districts show a Democratic majority of 6,300; a gain of 552.

Chester county—Republican majority of 2,100; Republican gain of 200.

Fulton county—Democratic majority of 350; Democratic gain of 40.

Centre county—Nine districts show a Democratic majority of 331; Republican gain of 358.

Philadelphia—The Democrats elect Mayor and District Attorney by 1,000 majority. Kelly, O'Neil and Myers are re-elected, and Taylor probably. The State will give a Republican majority of 10,000.

Harrisburg—Will give 1,500 Republican majority.

Lawrence county—About 3,000 Democratic majority; loss of 400 over 1867.

Irwin Borough—51 for the State and 37 for Covode; gain for Covode of 20.

Blairsville borough—State ticket gives 88; Covode 86; White (Senate) 85.

Penn township gives a Democratic majority of 131; Foster runs ahead about 20, making his majority 150.

Penn borough gives a Republican gain of 10 over last year.

Adamsburg gives 23 Democratic majority; Democratic gain of 5.

Duncannon borough and Penn township gives 210 Republican majority; Republican gain of 4.

Harrisburg elects a Republican Mayor.

Philadelphia—22 wards show a Republican gain of 1651.

Bedford county—9 districts show a Democratic majority of 277; a Republican gain of 62.

Mifflin county—Republican majority 20; Republican gain of 224.

Altoona—Third ward 89 Republican majority.

Fayette county—Democratic majority 950 a Democratic gain of 285.

Westmoreland county—Democratic majority 1560; Democratic gain of 127.

Greensburg—In 30 districts the Republicans gain 93 over last year, but lose largely on the vote of 1866. For Congress, the district will be close, with chances in favor of Foster, as Covode runs behind his ticket.

Philadelphia—Twelfth ward, Democratic majority, 271.

Luzerne county—Twelve Districts give a Republican gain of 30.

Williamsport Borough—Republican majority 280—a Republican gain of 310.

Erie City—Republican majority 393; the county estimated at 3,000.

Johnstown Borough—Gives a Republican majority of 340—a gain of 91 over last year; net Republican gain in four boroughs, 145.

Sandy Creek—Venango county gives 21 Democratic majority on the State ticket—a Democratic loss of 19.

Corry—Republican majority, 147.

Erie County—Republican majority, 204.

Harbor Creek—Republican majority, 102.

Teonesta Borough—Gives 17 Republican majority—a gain of 23 over last year; Tidioute, 58 Republican majority; Dearfield township give a Republican majority of 69.

Philadelphia—The Republican State Committee say: Chester county, complete returns show about 2,500 Republican majority, a gain of about 700; Lancaster county gives about 6,500 Republican majority. Tioga county, seven districts give a Republican majority of 663. Montrose, 185 Republican majority; Bridgewater, 5 Republican majority.

Philadelphia—Twelfth ward gives 71 Democratic majority; Nineteenth ward gives 1,000 Republican majority; Twentieth ward gives 903 Republican majority; Twenty-tuird ward gives 714 Republican majority; Twenty-second ward gives 903 Republican majority.

Berks county—Rockland gives 208 Democratic majority; gain 34. Creek, 136 Democratic majority; Democratic gain, 21.

Carbon county—Hecker township, Democratic majority, 62; gain 14. Mauch Chunk borough, Republican majority, 129; Republican gain of 9.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor is probably elected by about 2,500 majority.

Pike County—Westfall, 122; Democratic gain, 43; Schola, Democratic majority, 91; Democratic gain, 41; Milford, 118 Democratic majority.

Crawford County—Titusville, Republican majority, 95; Republican gain, 17.

Lehigh County—Allentown, three wards, Republican majority, 175; Republican gain, 57.

York County—Shrewsberry township, Democratic majority, 112; Democratic gain, 45.

Philadelphia—Second ward, Democratic majority, 1,050; gain, 48; Fifteenth ward, Republican majority, 1,002; loss, 19; Third ward, Democratic majority, 1,165; gain, 239; Ninth ward, Republican majority, 150; loss, 6.

Tioga County—Seven districts, Republican majority, 663

Delaware County—Nine districts show a Republican gain of 76.

Monroe County—About 2,000 Democratic majority.

COLUMBUS, October 13.—Steubenville—Republican majority 334; a Republican gain of 80. Zanesville—Democratic majority 28; a Republican gain of 163. Delaware—Republican majority 282. Mechanicsburg—Republican majority 242. Plymouth—Republican majority 48; a Republican gain of 6.

Youngstown—Republican majority 210. Fremont—Democratic majority 443. Circleville—Democratic majority 248; a gain of 6.

Marietta—Republican majority 213; a Republican gain of 31. Moore, for Congress, runs 10 behind the State ticket.

Harmar—Republican majority 141. Total vote 303; a Republican gain of 4. Washington county and 17 townships, including Marietta and Harmar, show a Republican gain of 153.

Philadelphia,—The Republican returns from Tioga county, places their majority at 3,000. Susquehanna Co., 1,300; Republican gains. Wayne county gives a Democratic majority of about 300. Montrose county 400 Democratic majority. Luzerne county, 2,500 Democratic majority.

The Philadelphia *Age* claims 2,000 majority in the city; a probable gain of one Congressman.

York county is over 3,000 Democratic majority; a gain of 200.

Berks County—The Democratic majority is estimated at 6,500; a gain of about 800. Chester county is estimated at 2,200 Republican majority; a gain of 345.

Philadelphia—In the Second Congressional District O'Neill, Republican, has 2,381 majority.

Pennsylvania — Dauphin county about 1,400 Republican.

Snyder county 500 Republican—a gain of 69.

Lebanon county 1,500 Republican majority—gain 400.

Montour county 450 Democratic majority.

Lycoming county 300 Democratic majority—Republican gain of 450.

Erie county about 3,000 Republican majority—gain about 900.

Greene county, thirty districts, show a Republican gain of 93.

Huntingdon county, Republican gain about 50.

Bedford county Democratic majority 300—Democratic gain of 50.

Cumberland county about 550 Democratic majority—Republican gain 230.

Lehigh county, Democratic majority 1,500—Republican gain of 87.

Blair county 640 Republican majority—Republican gain of 117.

Philadelphia returns from all wards show the election of Fox (Democrat) for Mayor by about 3,000 majority. In the Seventh Congressional District Townsend (Republican) was elected by about 3,500 majority.

Washington county—The 28 townships heard from give a Democratic gain of 45. The county will give a reduced Republican majority from 68.

Cambria county—The Democratic majority will be about 700.

Beaver county—The Republican majority 950; Republican gain 410.

New York—The general impression here is that Pennsylvania has gone Republican by 5,000 to 10,000.

Philadelphia, 1 A. M.—Randall, Democrat, is re elected to Congress in the First District by 6,150 majority; Moffatt, Democrat, is elected in the Second District, by 91 majority over Leonard Myers, the present member.

Lawrence county—The Republican majority will be 2,000; a Republican gain of 450 in county over 1867.

Franklin—State ticket, Republican majority 45; loss 16.

Venango county—Eleven districts give a Republican gain of 118. The county will give a Republican majority of 600; gain 150.

Philadelphia, 2:20 A. M.—The whole number of votes cast in this city is 119,122. The Democratic majority on Auditor General's vote is 1290. Morrell is re-elected to Congress in the 17th district.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—The table of estimated and reported majorities for all the counties of Pennsylvania, foot up a Republican majority of 12,990.

The *Press* gives returns showing the election of the following Republican members of Congress: O'Neill, Kelley, Townsend, Dickey, Cake, Mercur, Packer, Cessna, Morrell, Armstrong, Schofield, Gilfillan, Negley, Phelps and Donnelly. The Democrats elect Randall, Moffett, Reading, Stiles, Gelz, Vanauken and Woodward. The city ticket was carried by the Democrats by a majority ranging from 591 to 3,348. The City Councils are largely Republican in both branches.

In the Sixteenth Congressional District, Cessna, Republican, will have about 80 majority.

Twelfth District—A dispatch from Scranton states that as there has been such irregularities at the voting places, it is necessary to wait for an official count to show whether Woodward, Democrat, or Strong, Republican is elected for Congress.

In an election riot, yesterday, at Wilkesbarre, one man was mortally wounded.

The Democrats have elected Congressmen in the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth Districts. The delegation will stand:—sixteen Republicans to eight Democrats—a Democratic gain of two.

Harrisburg has, for the first time, elected a Republican Mayor, Council, School Board, and City Treasurer.

OHIO.

Hamilton, Butler county.—First ward Vallandigham gains 21; Second ward, Vallandigham's gain, 121; Third ward, Vallandigham's loss, 4; Fairfield township, Vallandigham's gain, 82; Ross township, Vallandigham's loss, 10; Milford township, Vallandigham's gain, 19; Wayne township, Vallandigham's gain, 1; Oxford township, Vallandigham's loss, 45; Madison township, Vallandigham's gain, 48; Liberty township, Vallandigham's loss, 23; St. Clair township, Vallandigham's loss, 42. Gain for Vallandigham over Thurman and the county, 163. Five townships yet to be heard from, all of which are Democratic.

Zanesville—Democratic majority 28; a Democratic gain of 160.

Dayton—There is no doubt of the election of Geh. Schenck over Vallandigham by a large majority. In the First ward Dayton gives Schenck and Vallandigham even, a Republican gain of 7. Second ward, Schenck's majority 189, a gain of 11. Fourth ward, Schenck's majority 132, a gain of 67. Wayne township, Schenck's majority 10, a Republican loss of 3. Madison township, Vallandigham 263, Schenck 149; Vallandigham's majority, 114, a Republican gain since last year of 10. Eighth ward, Vallandigham 587, Schenck 194; Vallandigham's majority 393, a Democratic gain of 26 [illegible] Schenck's majority 179.

Oxford—Oxford township, Butler county, gives Schenck 420; Vallandigham 255. This was the heaviest vote ever polled here. Vallandigham runs 9 behind the balance of his ticket. A Republican gain over 1867.

COLUMBUS, O., October 13.—The city gives 1,859 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 661 over last year.

Franklin county, nine townships, and city of Columbus, Democratic gain of 696 over last year. The majority in the county will exceed 3,200.

HAMILTON, O., October 13.—The vote given below is based on the Congressional vote of 1866. Republican gains in Butler county, St. Clair township, 30. Third ward, Hamilton city, 3; Liberty township, 18; Republican losses, Oxford township, 45; First ward, Hamilton, 11; Milford township, 15; Madison township, 32; Hanover township, 6; Ross township, 21.

Preble county—Republican gains—Jackson township, 19; Somers, 121; Washington township, 1; Jefferson, 11. Republican losses, Israel township, 14.

CLEVELAND, October 13.—Returns yet scattering, mostly show Republican gains. Sandusky City, complete Democratic majority, 22. Republican gain, 174. Zanesville, complete Democratic majority, 28. Republican gain, 160.

In Toledo, Ashley's friends fear his defeat.

Trumbull county, 11 townships, show a Republican gain of 206.

Huron county, 13 townships, give a Republican gain of 67.

Lake county a complete Republican majorite of 1,888, a gain of 322.

Cleveland City, all the wards but one, give a Republican majority of 784, a Republican gain of 158.

Erie county, a complete Republican majority of 778, a Republican gain of 307.

Gibson, candidate for Congress, runs 50 behind his ticket.

Dayton gives 230 Republican majority.

Montgomery county close, but the Third district is reported sure for Schenck.

Anglaize county, a Republican gain of 150.

Eaton—Ross county, Franklin township—Republican gain 50. Greene township—Republican gain [illegible]. Liberty township—Republican gain 6. Sciota township—Democratic gain [illegible]. Returns indicate a Republican gain of 430 in Ross county.

Pickaway county—All but two townships give a Democratic majority of 650; will be 700 with the whole county; Republican gain of 288.

Columbus—Midnight—The estimated Republican majority on the State ticket is 15,000.

Pike county gives 725 Democratic majority; Republican gain of 45.

Lancaster—Returns from 8 townships show a Republican gain of 155.

Lawrence—As far as heard from gives a Republican majority of 624; Republican gain 364; estimated Republican majority in the county of 900; Republican gain of over 110.

Sciota county—From 7 townships there is a Republican gain of 390. There are 8 townships to hear from. The county will probably give a Republican majority of 350; gain of 500.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14—2 A. M.—The election passed off quietly, and a full vote was polled. Job Stevenson, for Congress, is elected in the Second district over General Cary by about 800 majority. General Strader beats Ben Eggleston in the First district by about 200 majority. The Republicans have carried the county, but the majority is not known. Returns from the Third district elect Schenck over Vallandigham.

Columbus—The following Congressmen are probably elected: First district, Strader Democrat; Second district, Stevenson, Radical; Third district, Schenck, Radical; Fourt district, Lawrence, Radical, Fifth district Mungen, Democrat; Sixth district, Smith Radical; Seventh district, Winans, Radical Eighth district, Beatty, Radical; Ninth district, Dickinson, Democrat; Tenth, Ashley's district, doubtful; Eleventh district, Wilson, Dadical; Twelfth district, Van Trump, Democrat; Thirteenth district, Morgan, Democrat; Fourteenth district, Walker, Radical, Fifteenth district, Moore, Radical; Sixteenth district, Bingham, Radical; Seventeenth district, Ambler, Radical; Eighteenth disirict, Upson, Radical; Nineteenth district, Garfield Radical.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—The Democratic majority in Tuscarawas county is 610. a Democratic loss of 127.

Ironton—The Republican majority in Lawrence county is 1,209; Republican gain over last year of 1,458.

Marietta—Washington county—Unofficial returns from the whole county show a Republican majority of 246; Republican gain of 242.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 13.—South Bend gives 700 Republican majority.

Henry county—Seven townships give a Republican majority of 1,050; Republican gain of 300 over 1866.

Indianapolis—A few scattering returns from small precincts show small Republican gains. Richmond gives Baker, Republican, for Governor, 1788 majority; a Republican loss on the vote of 1866 of 161. Wayne county, in six townships, gives a Republican majority of 1590. It will be long and late before very reliable returns can be had.

Indianapolis—Election returns come slow; one township—Democratic majority 212; a Democratic gain of 74.

Clark County—Democratic majority 82; a gain of 31.

Jay County—Dunkirk precinct—Republican majority 66; a Republican gain of 23.

Wayne County—Seven precincts; Republican majority 1,895.

Henry County—Two townships; Republican majority 160; a Republican gain of 40.

Randolph County—Four townships give a Republican gain of 117.

Hendricks County—Stillville precinct—78 Republican majority; a Republican gain of 10.

Decatur County—Greensburg precinct; Republican majority 371; loss, 124.

Hamilton County—Republican majority, 1,700; loss, 135.

Indiana—Republican Congressmen have been elected in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh districts. The Democrats carry the Second district; the First and Sixth doubtful. The Republican Central Committee claim the State by from seven to ten thousand majority. There are large Democratic gains n the Southern part of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—Both parties now concede the election of the Republican State ticket by from 2,000 to 3,000. There is no change in Congress since the last report. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Evansville—Vanderberg county gives a Democratic majority of 30; a gain of 200.

Posey county gives a Democratic majority of 275; a gain of 375.

Warrick county gives a Democrat majority of 275; a gain of 200.

Perry county gives a Democratic majority of 200; a gain of 250.

Spencer county gives a Republican majority of 100; a loss of 75

Gibson county gives a Republican majority of 30; a gain of 60.

Davis county gives a Democratic majority

Pike county gives a Democratic majority of 4; a gain of 40.

Niblack, Democrat, for Congress in the First District, has a majority of over a 1,000.

Indianapolis—In eighty-two counties heard from the Republican majority is 6,851, with ten counties to hear from, which gave a Democratic majority in 1866 of 3,500. If the Democratic gains in these counties are as large as those already reported, it will reduce the majority to trom 1,500 to 2,000.

Brazil—Clay county gives a Democratic majority of 269; a Democratic gain of 58 over the vote of 1866.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—In seventy-four counties heard from the Republican State ticket has 5,399 majority. Allowing the same proportionate gains for the Democrats in the eighteen counties to hear from, and the Republican majority will be from 2,000 to 3,000.

Later and more complete returns from the Sixth Congressional District gives Voorhees election by a very small majority. Holman, Democrat, in the Third District, is elected. This makes the delegation in Congress seven Republicans and four Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Strange Phenomena Observed on the Oregon Coast—Exports—A Supposed Volcano.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—The opposition steamer, Nebraska, from Panama, arrived this morning.

The dry dock at Hunter's Point is finished and ready for vessels.

The Captain of a coasting vessel reports that while off Coos Bay, Oregon, he encountered smoke so dense that it obstructed his progress one day. Three hundred birds fell dead on the deck of his vessel from suffocation. The people of Coos Bay and vicinity could not account for the smoke.

The steamer Golden City, of Panama, started to-day with seventy-one thousand dollars in treasure, fifty-five thousand dollars of which were for New York; also, eighty tons of flour, and two hundred and fifty-eight tons of wool, for New York, and four cases of California silk worm eggs for France.

Correspondence from Independence, Inyo county, California, states that a large column of dense smoke is observed rising from the mountains in the direction of Walker's pass, and frequent shocks of earthquake are felt, accompanied by a loud noise like thunder, indicating a volcano in that vicinity.

GEORGIA.

Arrival of the Remains of Howell Cobb—A Charge Denied.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAVANNAH, October 14.—The steamer San Salvador arrived here this morning with the remains of Howell Cobb. The Mayor, Aldermen, members of the Bar, and many citizens, received the body at the wharf, and escorted it to the Central Railroad Depot, whence a train carried it to Athens, Georgia. The flags are flying at half-mast.

J. E. Bryant, of Augusta, Georgia, publishes a card denying that he used inflammatory language before the negro convention, at Macon, Georg

EUROPE.

[By Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, October 14.—A meeting was held here to-day for the relief of the sufferers by the late earthquake in Peru and Ecuador The Lord Mayor presided. Among the prominent persons who took part in the proceedings were the Governor of the Bank of England, the Rothchilds, and Cornings. Nearly seven thousand pounds sterling were raised.

The report of the coronation of Gobassez, as Emperor of Abyssinia, is confirmed. He is supported by Prince Rassai, but opposed by the oldest son of the late King Theodorus.

Dispatches from India report that civi war had broken out in the Northern portion of Afghanistan. Azim Shaw, who contested the power of Emir of Cabool, having failed to establish his claims by arms, fled to Bokhara.

LONDON, October 14—Midnight.—Despatches from Spain say it is reported that the Bishop of Tarragona, at the head of 2,000 men, has pronounced against the Provisional Junta.

PARIS, October 14.—General Menabrea, the Italian Prime Minister, is said to be in this city on a special mission in regard to Rome.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.—Mr. Gladstone addressed a large political meeting here to-night. He charged the Government with being responsible for unnecessary increase of expenditures, and urged the reestablishment of the Irish Church.

WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Between Minister Hale and Secretary Seward.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The following is an official copy of the late telegraphic correspondence between the Department of State and the United States Legation at Madrid, relative to the recent events in Spain:—

SAN SEBASTIAN, September 30, 1868.

To the Secretary of State, Washington:

The Revolutionary Government is established at Madrid. The Queen has started for France.

[Signed] JOHN P. HALE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, October 1, 1868.

To John P. Hale, Minister at Madrid:

Keep me well advised.

[Signed] W. H. SEWARD.

To Secretary Seward, Washington:

General Serrano is the leader of the insurgents. He entered Madrid this afternoon, at the head of his victorious army, and was joined by fifty thousand armed citizens here. Madrid is quiet; no blood has been shed here. An election was held on Monday last for members to a Constitutiona Convention. I shall want instructions.

[Signed] HALE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, October 5, 1868.

To J. P. Hale, U. S. Minister, Madrid:

[illegible] National Government is peacefully established and in full possession of Madrid, and there remains no contending Government in Spain, you will recognize the new government *de facto*, so as to prosecute any necessary business affecting the Government of the United States or their citizens.

SEWARD.

MADRID, October, 1868.

W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

I have acknowledged the new Governmen here. Will send full particulars by letter.

J. P. HALE.

The following translation was received October 3, 1868:

To the Minister of Spain, at Washington:

Communicate to the United States Government our gratitude for its prompt recognition.

[Signed,]

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, Madrid, October 13.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, October 13, 1868.

To J. P. Hale, U. S. Minister, Madrid:

Reciprocate, in the President's name, the salutation of the Provisional Government communicated by the Spanish Minister here, and tender the best wishes of the United States for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of Spain under the present and definitive government.

W. H. SEWARD.

PHILADELPHIA.

Policeman Shot—Two Brothers Killed—Arrests—Casualties.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Policeman John Young, who was wounded last nigh in a row in the Seventh ward, died this morning.

Samuel Holt and Charles W. Powell have been arrested, charged with the murder of the brothers Byrnes. The former was a Sheriff's deputy.

There were forty-two arrests made by the Mayor's police for rioting and illegal voting. Nearly all of the captured were armed with pistols.

Two brothers, Christian and Edward Byrnes, were shot dead, and Charles Specht and J. Folan were wounded last night in the Fourth ward, in a political row. The origin and actors are unknown. Eleven other persons were shot in various disturbances occurring during the day.

Perkins, the lad shot yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Flanigan, died to-day. This is the fourth death from rows yesterday.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars closed their semi-annual session yesterday, at Rockland, Maine. There was a general expression of opinion that the time had come for a Temperance support of only those public officers who will endorse the vote for, and who will execute Prohibitory Laws. The order has twenty-eight thousand members in Maine.

The schooner B. F. Wade, from Buffalo for Tremont, with no cargo, went ashore, on Tuesday night, on Cedar Point, at the mouth of Sandusky Bay. She will be got off without much difficulty, provided the wind remains favorable. The crew are all safe.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

[From the Daily Post of Friday.]

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Meeting of Citizens at Wilkins Hall—A Disorderly "Peace" Assemblage—Rowdyism Still Rampant—The Radical "Peace" Policy Illustrated.

In pursuance of a call issued yesterday morning by His Honor, Mayor Blackmore, a large crowd of persons assembled at Wilkins Hall at four o'clock in the afternoon The Mayor took the chair for the purpose of explaining the object of the meeting, which he did by reading the call, as follows:

"At the request of a number of responsible citizens of the Fifth and Sixth wards, of Pittsburgh, I hereby give notice that a Public Meeting of the citizens, without regard to party distinctions, will be held at the Mayor's office this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to devise measures to aid the Mayor in the protection of processions of either party while moving through the streets of the city. JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor."

The Mayor added that he had endeavored to the best of his ability to preserve order with the limited means at his command, and he would continue to do so until the campaign had ended. Recent events, however, had shown that the strength of the police force was inadequate to maintain the public order, and it was for this meeting to suggest and adopt such measures as would be best calculated to promote the object in view.

W. P. Cherrington, Esq., moved that the Mayor be made Chairman of the meeting, and the motion was carried.

The following named gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents: Dr. J. Able, Wm. Little, Thomas Steel, John A. Strain, Bernard Rafferty, A. L. Pearson, John Myler, Wm. Herron, James G. Weldon, Jonas R. Butterfield, Joseph Brown, Chas. Jeremy, George Wilson.

The Reporters of the Press were made Secretaries.

A. J. Baker offered the following:

Resolved, That the Presidents of all political ward organizations, Republican and Democrat, be visited by a committee of citizens, who shall be designated by the Chairman, and that said committee shall request of said Presidents that no more torchlight processions be held until after the October elections.

The resolution was greeted with a storm of hisses and groans by the "Let us have peace" element.

John C. McCarthy moved to lay the resolution on table, and it was tabled.

At this point a motion to adjourn was made on the Radical side, and the utmost confusion prevailed, lasting several minutes, in which cries were heard of "let us adjourn," "what did we come here for?" and, "we can take care of ourselves."

For a "peace meeting it was decidedly a failure, although a large majority present belong to the "Let us have peace" party.

Before any action whatever had been taken on Mr. Baker's resolution, Mr. T. J. Keenan arose to offer the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse Mayor Blackmore's recommendation that all night processions should cease until after the October elections.

Before the gentleman had finished reading his resolution his voice was drowned with hisses, groans and howls from the opposition. It was at this point that the motion to adjourn was made and insisted upon, showing conclusively that those who favored it had no desire to see measures adopted looking to the peace and welfare of the city.

Bartley T. Campbell attempted to make a speech, but the confusion was so great that he could not be heard. All we could gather from his remarks were the words: "What did we come here for? I was under the impression we came here to devise measures to ensure protection to persons and property against the lawless acts of ruffians." The gentleman was evidently on somebody's corns, as he was not permitted to proceed any further, the howling element objecting.

Mr. John A. Myler, of Allegheny, member of a Grant Club, arose to speak and silence was at once restored. Mr. Myler said he appeared at the meeting as a tax-payer of the city of Pittsburgh; he had come to consult with other property holders, and the peace-loving citizens generally, as to the best means of securing the safety of their lives and property. As a member of a Grant club, he was here to say that the citizens wanted protection, and he was in favor of giving them protection. As a citizen of Allegheny, he would say that if a Democratic procession should come over to his side of the river, all the power and influence he could command would be given to prevent the assaults of ruffians. He was loudly cheered.

Mr. Keenan said he was glad to hear the gentleman say, as a member of a Grant club, that he would protect Democratic processions. No doubt, as an individual, he would do so. If everybody was like Mr. Myler, there would be no occasion to devise means of protection, but unfortunately there was a large element of ruffianism that sought every means to provoke quarrels. There was never yet a Democratic procession permitted to pass through the streets of this city without being subjected to the insults and assaults of ruffians. He was opposed to those night processions on the eve of an exciting election on the ground that such demonstrations were calculated to disturb the public peace. The right to go armed and to insult citizens is not recognized by any citizen, and is not sanctioned by law. (Here an attempt was made to put the gentleman down, and it was some time before order was sufficiently restored to permit him to be heard.) At length he continued his remarks, saying advice had been given by a Republican paper of the city to the various organizations to go armed. (Voices—"We will do it.") Of course you will, said the speaker; it is in keeping with the conduct that has characterized all your proceedings of late. Mr. Keenan said that carrying concealed weapons was an offense against the laws of the Commonwealth, and here we have a newspaper advising men to arm themselves. Acting upon this advice a number of the Tanner Clubs had procured arms, and had marched into a district of the city where they knew full well that they could easily provoke a quarrel. The conclusion was inevitable that these Clubs went there for a fight.

Mr. Keenan was constantly interrupted during his remarks, and the meeting was so disorderly that it was impossible to hear all that he said.

Mr. Campbell said the gentleman was not in order; that they came here to discuss measures for protection.

Mr. A. J. Baker said—We came not here to discuss whether this procession or that procession throws bricks. None but blackguards throw bricks, and we came here to consult as to the best method of suppressing these blackguards, with whom both parties were largely afflicted.

Mr. B. Rafferty said—We have met here, not for the purpose of putting down political processions. My proposition is that the good citizens of every ward are competent to keep order and suppress blackguardism without any outside assistance. This can be effected by these citizens appearing in force upon the streets while processions are passing, and prevent acts of lawlessness by their presence.

Mr. Oliver, a Republican, said he witnessed the difficulty on Wednesday night, and that Mr. Rafferty, his son and Alderman Strain did all they could to prevent a disturbance. He was in favor of awarding honor to whom honor is due. [Cheers for Messrs Rafferty and Strain.]

Mr. Rafferty said he believed that the affray of Wednesday night was caused by some women and small boys, the latter of whom threw stones at the procession. These acts could easily be prevented if the law-abiding citizens would act in concert.

Mr. Campbell moved that the officers commanding organizations in both parties be requested to report to the Mayor at such times as they contemplated having a procession, advising him of the route over which they would pass, in order that he might insure their protection. Carried.

A. J. Baker offered a resolution that the citizens subscribe for an increase of the police force, adding that he would start the subscription with fifty dollars.

On motion of J. C. McCarthy, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Oliver (Republican)—Mr. Chairman, this is not square. The resolution is voted down because Mr. Baker is a Democrat. He is honestly striving to promote the peace of the city, and he is put down because he is a Democrat. This is unfair.

Here another scene of indescribable confusion ensued—fifty persons endeavoring to be heard at once.

Mr. Cherrington exclaimed, "Let us have peace," and everybody laughed.

Good humor and order in some degree being restored,

Mr. Harry Oliver offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor and the Police Committee be requested to call out one hundred and fifty extra policemen, to serve throughout the present emergency, in protecting processions of both political parties.

A voice—"Three cheers for the citizens of the old Third ward, who came here to-day to devise means for the protection of their persons and property."

Three cheers were given, and the meeting adjourned.

If this was a peace meeting, may we never see a war meeting.

Collision and Smash up on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Two Trains Wrecked, One Man Killed and Others Injured.

Yesterday morning at about six o'clock, two express trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad collided at a point known as Scrubgrass, about fifteen miles south of Franklin, which resulted in the wreck of two engines, a number of oil cars, the fatal injury of the fireman on the train running South, named Richard Snyder, and slight injuries to a number of persons whose names we did not learn.

We have the following information regarding the accident: The Express train north left this city at seven o'clock P. M. Saturday, and was three hours behind time when the collision took place. The train south was also running off time, having remained several hours at Oil City awaiting the conclusion of a Republican meeting at that place. This latter train, we understand, was "running wild," and had orders to keep out of the way of other trains. Under these circumstances the collision occurred. Both trains had a number of oil cars between the engines and the passenger coaches, nearly all of which were thrown from the track and badly wrecked, as were also the engines.

The cars containing the passengers were fortunately not damaged, and all of the occupants escaped uninjured. Richard Snyder, the fireman on the train coming south, was caught between the engine and tender of his train, and was so badly crushed that his right leg was broken in several places, and was amputated, but the other injuries sustained were of so serious a nature that death was the inevitable result. Deceased was a young man, and was unmarried.

Superintendent King proceeded yesterday to the scene of the accident, but had not returned last night when the reporter visited the depot. We are therefore without further information concerning the collision and its causes.

Dr. Sargent's Celebrated Medicines.

With pleasure we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement found in another column of Dr. Sargent's Celebrated Family Medicines. These preparations have been in use in the immediate neighborhood for the past thirty-five years, during which time they have been the means of many remarkable cures. Within the past two years, since they have been in the hands of the present proprietors, they have been brought to the notice of the people throughout nearly the whole United States, and we are gratified to learn of the extensive sale of these medicines and their universal popularity. Nothing but merit could have given these preparations the reputation they enjoy. We know of no medicines that so fully meet the requirements of the family, they being remedies for nearly all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Dr. Sargent's preparations consist of Back-ache Pills the greatest diuretic of the age, a specific for all affections of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary organs. Dr. Sargent's Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills for the cure of Dyspepsia, Jaundice Head-ache, Costiveness and all diseases arising from derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowls, and Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup, a valuable preparation for all diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Chest. We call especial attention to this last named remedy, as at this season of the year, the sudden changes of temperature are frightful sources of troubles of the Pulmonary organs. Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is perfectly harmless, containing no deleterious ingredient, but can be given with safety to the youngest child. Our druggists keep all the above remedies.

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Valuable Coal Property and Farming Land by Auction.

On Thursday, October 22d, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold without reserve, 220 acres of valuable land, located in Jefferson township, one and a quarter miles west of West Elizabeth, on the Pittsburgh and Elizabethtown road, twelve miles from the city, and adjoining lands of Coal City Coal Company, and Messrs. O'Neill & Co.'s Works, Pool No. 2, 50 acres of which is in timber; remainder cleared and under good state of cultivation, including 50 acres of superior creek bottom, on Peter's creek. On the premises is a flour mill in good running order; also, house, barn, &c. Also, the coal underlying 110 acres of the above, 7 foot vein, unsurpassed in quality. Terms at sale. Further particulars by calling at office of Palmer & Phillips, auctioneers, Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth avenue. 1tw

By Private Sales at Auction Prices.

You can secure bargains in Boots, Shoes, Guns, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Clothing, Hats, Umbrellas, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cutlery, Soaps, Fancy Goods, Household Goods and Notions, at Palmer & Phillips' Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth avenue. An immense assortment just received, and being disposed of regardless of invoice prices, to make room for fresh consignments.

N. B.—Private sales day and evening. Give us a call. 1t:w

Chronic Diseases—The Lungs.

The air in passing into the Lungs, has to pass through the Pharynx, Larynx, Traches, and Bronchia. Each one of these organs is subject to disease, which manifests itself by pain, increased discharge of a starchy mucus, which is sometimes tinged with blood, and is the occasion of frequent needless alarm. In the disease of the throat and air passages leading to the lungs, no one can be too careful in supplying a speedy remedy, for although these diseases may not necessarily be considered dangerous, they will, if neglected, lead to those of an almost certainly fatal tendency. There is not one of them which may not be cured in a very short time by the timely application of a suitable remedy. It is not well, however, to use in such cases, merely local applications by way of inhalations, and the injection of spray or mist, which has by some writers been termed atomization; for, whilst these do good to the local affection, they are prone to drive the disease further down the throat and in all probability into the substance of the lungs. One of the best means of treatment is to fill the veins and arteries with good blood, produced by good digestion and a healthy stomach. The cough and morbid symptoms in ninety-five cases out of a hundred will be completely and quickly cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which dissolves and eliminates from the human system the morbific collections which clog and obstruct the minuter vessels of the lungs and tubes that lead thereto. These once emptied of their acrid contents and refilled with healthy blood will soon shrink to their normal state, coughing will cease, the secretions be lessened, and health restored. Dr. Keyser also prepares a remedy called LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is composed of simple materials gathered from the great store-house of nature, and which, in long standing cases, is one of the best medicines ever discovered.

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is readily digested and assimilated with the blood, and carried to each point of diseased tissue a healthy plasma, capable of restoring lost function. It has such an affinity for the human system, that any one who will test a few doses will at once be convinced of its adaptation to the cure of a vast number of diseases, having their origin in a disordered state of the viscera, especially those of the chest and organs connected with respiration. Any one who will reflect at all, knows very well that whatever will bring the system into a healthy state, will enable it to heal ulcers or sores in the human system wherever located, therefore, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is destined, at no distant day, to occupy a high place among the remedies for the cure of all diseases of a pulmonary character. Sold at 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M until 4 P. M. d&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERYSIPELAS,

Or St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER in conjunction with Roback Blood Pills. Sold by all druggists.

UNPRINCIPLED

dealers often recommend other Bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTER and none other, if you would combat disease successfully. Sold by all druggists.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors of the failure of ROBACK'S MEDICINES to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousads of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits. Sold by all druggists.

PREPARE FOR WAR!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know when the exact moment that that fell destroyer, *disease*, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared, have the ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER at hand, and combat disease successfully. Sold by all druggists.

OPTHALMIA,

Or Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the Stomach; a few doses of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED,

All persons troubled with Costiveness, or Constipation of the Bowels, to buy ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS; they contain no mercury, are purely vegetable and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages, and all conditions of life. Sold by all druggists.

LOUD

Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in favor of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS BLOOD PILLS and BLOOD PURIFIER Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Skin.

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases, or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PILLS. Sold by all druggists.

WHO SELLS THEM?

The Agents for the sale of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER are all druggists every where. U. S. Proprietary Medicine Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, being the third day at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And further by the 4th section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges to be voted for, and be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the Act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice, that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 16th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the City of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteeth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hollow School House on Mill street in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Beitler's School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Spring street and Puckety Road in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors, second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct, at the Burgess' Office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the School House No. 4, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg, to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville turnpike road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickly, to meet at the Public School, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mt. Washington, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue, to meet at the store of Henry Williams, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of Wilkins Township, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Plum Township to meet at the house of John Sommerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton Township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn Township to meet at the house of Robert Donalson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of Versailles Township to meet at the Public School House, on the farm of David Shaw, near the white house formerly occupied by Thomas Neal—now by William A. Shaw.

And by order of Court, the Township of Elizabeth having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 2: Beginning at a blackoak tree on the bank of the Youghiogheny river, on the line dividing lands of Wm. Douglass and J. K. Graham; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees, west thirty-three and one half (33½) perches to post; thence north forty-six (46) degrees, west seventy-five (75) perches to post at the public road leading from Greenoak to Elizabeth Borough; thence north sixty and three-fourths (60¾) degrees, west fifty-six (56) perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight and three-fourths (88¾) degrees, west thirty-two and six-tenths (32 6-10) perches to a post; thence north eight (8) degrees, west sixty-nine (69) perches to a point; thence south seventy and three-fourths (70¾) degrees, west four (4) perches to a pos.; thence seventeen (17) degrees west one hundred and eighty-two (18.) perches to the Youghiogheny river, and thence by the said river to the place of beginning—to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township.

And the remainder of said Township of Elizabeth not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 1—electors to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in the Borough of Elizabeth.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house lately kept by F. Heile, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Hill roads, in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the house of Wm. Obey, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

And by order of the Court, the Township of Robinson having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1, commencing on Chartiers creek, on the eastern side of said township, at the mouth of a run on the Thoreburg farm; thence up said run to its intersection with the Baldwin or Noblestown road near School House No. 1; thence along said Noblestown or Baldwin road, near School House No. 1; thence along said road to its intersection with Campbell's Run; thence up said run by the south fork thereof to the cross-cut road at or near the old saw mills, on the Mitchell farm; thence southwardly along said road to its intersection of the Baldwin or Noblestown road; thence along said road to intersection with Lorraine run, on the Lorraine farm; thence southwardly along said run to Robinson run; thence down along said Robinson's run to Chartiers creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning—to meet at the public house of Ely Wicoff.

And the remainder of said Township of Robinson not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Rudolph Luddie, on Troy Hill, in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Baldwin having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1: Beginning at the mouth of Street's run, on the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the center of Beck's run, on line of Lower St. Clair township; thence south along said line to Noble's old saw mill, on the mouth of Willet's run; thence east the meanderings of said run to Street's run; thence north along said run to the place of beginning, including the farms of Lafferty and Brindle and the tenement houses belonging to Haberman & Co.'s Coal Works, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville.

And the remainder of said township of Baldwin not described in the said above bounddaries to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the Public School House in said precinct in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at the school house, near the House of Refuse, on Wood's Run, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Bover, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rodgers' Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the Five Mile House, formerly kept by Leon Mammaux, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plankroad, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of James Trimble, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House, at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at the School House, No: 2, in said township.

The electors of Neville township to meet at School House No. 1, (hereafter to be called Chaplin.)

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a Northerly course between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd to the Northeast corner of Cable's farm—thence running a westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such a manner as to embrace all farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote, at the general election, in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election poll of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House, in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Scott having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1: Lying west of the Washington turnpike road from its intersection with the northern line of said township to its point of intersection with Chartiers creek, to meet at Public School House in the village of Mansfield.

And all that other portion of said township lying east of the Washington turnpike to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors thereof to meet at the public house kept by Thomas Anderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House, of Bakerstown.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for

Twenty-six persons to be electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of October, 1868.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, October 12, 1868. oct13:1td-3tw

MEDICAL.

PHALON'S

"PAPHIAN LOTION,"

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Removes all Eruptions, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Blotches, Tan, etc., and renders the Skin soft, fair and blooming. For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen after Shaving it has no equal. "PAPHIAN LOTION" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the Skin.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP,"

For the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not chap the Skin. Price 25 cents per cake.

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Exquisite, delicate, lasting fragrance. Sold by all Druggists. PHALON & SON, my13:eod New York.

℞ "CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAINLY CURED AS *Intermittent Fever*, and a CERTAINLY PREVENTED AS Smal POX."—*Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., etc.*

KING'S

Prepared Prescription,

Made from the prescription of

Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., &c.,

For the prevention and cure of

CONSUMPTION,

For the Radical cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; for general and special derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for disorders of the BLOOD; and for all functional disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

The Prepared Prescription increases the strength and deepens the color of the blood. It subdues the Chills and Fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night swests, always in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. All the general symptoms of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.

The Prescription should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is exhibited any derangement of either the nervous or the blood systems. It is unequaled in Female Disorders, Scanty or Suppressed Menses, Whites, &c.

The Prepared Prescription is both the best and the most economical Medicine that can be taken. The average dose is two teaspoonsful, taken once a day. The patient never requires under any circumstances, to use "Cough Mixtures" for the cough; "Expectorants" for the expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the weakness; iron for the blood; Anodynes for the nervous irritation; Acids for the night sweats; or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the wasting. Its specific action is upon the constitutional condition, and, through this condition, upon whole series of symptoms.

Statements from Patients.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI:—I was in the last stage of Consumption. In ten days after taking the Prescription, my chills, night sweats fever, &c., decreased and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me.—*Mrs. C. L. Wright.*

"Your Prescription saved my daughter's life, and has probably saved me hundreds of dollars.—*Rev. E. Humphreys, Remsen, N. Y.*

"We bless God for the benefit we have received from your Prepared Prescription."—*Rev. P. Peregrine, Blossburg, Penn.*

"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—*Rev. C. D. Jones, Racine, Wis.*

The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, and by druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street, New York. Consultation free. A circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated, willbe sent free, by mail, to all who write for it. nov7:eod&w

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DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

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four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied an.

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Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. E close stamp. If you cannot procure the pi enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYA 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will sent free from observation by return of mai

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 15 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:1y

EUROPE.

[By Atlantic Cable.]

PARIS, October 10.—The Emperor defers his return from Biarritz.

LONDON, October 10.—The preliminaries of a naturalization treaty, similar to tha recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American Minister.

MADRID, October 10.—The Provisional Junta has issued a programme, guaranteeing many reforms, among them are administrative decentrall zation, universal suffrage, religious liberty, the freedom of the press, the right of public assemblage, radical changes in the system of education, right of trial by jury, and the equality of all men before the law The judges of courts to be appointed for life.

The Provisional Junta has also issued a circular, invoking all Spanish official and citizens to join in preserving order, and thus prove that the Revolution, just accomplished, was not anarchy or violence, but peace and justice.

The elections of members for the Cortes have been fixed for the 15th of November.

John P. Hale, American Minister to Spain, has waited on Serrano, and congratulated him.

Gonzales, Brave's Secretary, was mobbed yesterday, and badly hurt. General Prim came upon the ground and made a speech to the rioters. He deplored any act of violence and said the people could now afford to for get the wrongs of the former servants of the Crown.

BERLIN, October 10.—Reports having been received here of the lawlessness and dis quietude existing in Cuba, the merchants of various cities of Germany have united in a request to the Government to send ships-of-war to that Island in order to guard the interests of General traders.

LONDON, October 10.—The leaders of the Junta at Madrid are monarchical in their preferences, but have agreed to accept a republic if the people so pronounce at the election.

LONDOF, October 11.—Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of South Lancashire, is praised by the liberal organs, who concontrast its frank and positive tone with the vague and negative utterances of D'Israeli. The Tory journals do not take up the no popery cry of the Premier, but rest the claims of their party in the parliamentary canvass, on the brilliant foreign policy of the ministry; the necessity for the defense of the Church of England from the dangers by which it is menaced; and the maintenance of strict economy and expenditures. On the latter point, however, they are sharply assailed by the Whigs, who point out the inconsistencies between their precepts and practices while in power.

The Chinese Embassy are making progress in their preliminary negotiations with the British Government. It is stated that Mr. Burlingame finds that Lord Stanley is not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat the questions on the broad grounds of civilization, rather than from the purely English point of view, urged by the London *Times*. It is understood that the Embassadors will be received by the Queen on the 20th inst.

MADRID, October 11.—The local Junta at Seville, at the request of the United States Consul, have granted permission to the foreign residents to build a Protestant church within the walls of the city.

Don Rivero has been appointed Mayor of Madrid.

All the provinces have formally recognized the authority of the Central Provisional Junta, now in session in this city.

After their reception by the Queen, the Embassy will make a visit to Paris.

PARIS, October 11.—The reference to Schleswig, made by the King of Denmark in his speech at the opening of the Reigstag, induces semi-official journals here to declare that France is pledged to the treaty of Prague and that Prussia must not depart from the obligations of that compact. The fears of an European war have abated; the *Presse*, however, says the armories of France were never busier then at the present.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 10.—Consols, for money, 94½, account, 94½; 5-20's, 74½; Illinois Central, 96¾; Erie, 39¼.

LIVERPOOL, October 10.—Cotton buoyant and higher; sales of 15,000 bales middling uplands, 10½d; Orleans, 11d. Flour, 27s for No. 2; red wheat, 10s 2d. Corn advanced to 38s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas, 46s 6d. Barley, 5s. Pork, 90s. Beef, 100s. Bacon, 56s. Lard, 71s. Cheese, 57s. Tallow, 48s 9d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. Refined, 1s 7d. Common Rosin, 5s 6d; refined, 15s 6d.

ANTWERP, October 10.—Petroleum, 49½ francs.

FRANKFORT, October 10,—Bonds, 77.

ALABAMA.

How the Radicals Keep the South in Hot Water.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MONTGOMERY, October 10.—The Legislature will adjourn at 12 o'clock to-night.

News reached here this morning of a terrible Ku Klux outrage in Russell county, it being the murder of the loyal Probate Judge and Clerk. Resolutions were offered in the House calling upon the Governor to have the county declared under martial law, and send troops there at once. In the Senate a resolution was offered authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $3,000 for each man engaged in the murder. The Democratic members suggested that it was wrong to denounce the people without a hearing or a trial.

News has been received this evening, stating that the whole report is false, and that neither of the alleged murdered men are hurt. The Governor received a dispatch stating there was not a word of truth in the alleged murder.

ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri State Fair—Sweepstakes for Horses and Cattle—Prizes for Best Boy and Girl Riders.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—The attendance at the Fair was very large again to-day, fully forty thousand people being on the ground. The weather is clear but cool.

The great event of the day was the Paschall House drawing, which took place in the arena, and occupied six hours time. It is not known at present who are holders of the winning tickets. The following are the numbers that drew the highest prizes: No. 55,792, Paschall House, valued at $280,000; No. 71,530, residence in Memphis, valued at $60,000; No. 60,664, residence in Jefferson city, now valued at $18,000; No. 92,835, residence on Chestnut street, Saint Louis, valued at $18,000; No. 11,094, residence on Eighth street, valued at $15,000; No. 35,367, residence on Morgan street, valued at $15,000; No. 1,629, residence Eighth street, valued at $15,000; No. 43,106, residence on Chouteau avenue, valued at $10,000; No. 93,343, residence on Morgan street, valued at $15,000; No. 81,437, residence on Chouteau avenue, valued at $9,000.

In the ring to-day, horses of all work being on exhibition, J. F. Davidson, Lewis Davidson, B. L. Dorsey, J. S. Beatty, all of Illinois, took premiums. For thoroughbred stallions of any age, premiums of $500, $150 and $50, Reber & Smith took the first prize with Bonnie Scot, and J. E. Nules, of Kentucky, took the second prize with Refugee, and John Davis & Co., with Pat Malloy, took the third prize. For stallions four years and over, Bonnie Scotland took the first prize, and Kentucky, owned by J. E. Nules, took the second. For three year olds, Pat Malloy took the first and Sundown the second, both in John Davis & Co.'s stable.

For one year olds, H. B. Bohannon, of Kentucky, and Grant & Magurie, of Illinois, took premiums.

For thorough bred mares, four years olds and over, John Davis & Co., and Michael Grady, of St. Louis county, took premiums.

For mares, three year olds, Riber & Smith took both prizes, with Ontario and Queen of the West.

For two year olds, H. B. Bohannon, of Kentucky, took the first, and M. Henderson, of St. Louis county, the second prize.

J. H. Pickerell, of Illinois, and W. Quick took prizes for the best mules for farming purposes.

Isaih Strauss, of Jacksonville, Ill., carried off the premium for matched mules for carriages.

For three year olds the prizes went to J. T. Hughes, of Lexington, Ky..

The premium of one hundred dollars for the best improvement in machinery useful to farmers, made within three years, has been awarded to the self-binding reaper of J. T. Gordon.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club, of Chicago, played the Resolutes of St. Louis to-day, beating them 41 to 13. They close the tournament to-morrow with the Atlantics of St. Louis, and will undoubtedly carry off the prize.

The receipts at the Fair gates yesterday were nearly $3,000. There were fully nine housand people on the ground during the day.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—The interest in the Fair is still unabated. Another vast throng visited there to-day to witness the closing scenes. The weather has been very fine, and the performances good and interesting, consisting, as they did, of sweepstakes for cattle and horses, which brought out much of the finest stock in the west. For the best bull, of any age or breed, there were nineteen entries, embracing some magnificent specimens from Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. S. Bridgeford, of Monroe county, Mo., took the first premium, of $200, for horses, with "Kentucky." D. McMillan, of Ohio, took the second premium, $150, with "General Grant," and H. Larimare, of Missouri, took the third premium, $50.

For the best cow, of any age or breed, there were twenty-seven entries, representing the same States as above. The first premium, $150, was taken by Jeff. Bridgeford; the second premium, $75, was taken by J. H. Speers, of Talula, Illinois, and the third premium, $25, was taken by D. McMillan, of Ohio.

For the best pair of mules, the first prize, $500, was awarded to John L. Hughes, of Fayette county, Ky., and the second prize, $25, was awarded to Levi Carter, of Mexico, Missouri.

For best mare mule, John Lincoln, of Clinton county. For riding, boys under fourteen years old being the competitors for the prizes, there were twenty-three lads in the arena, ranging from six to fourteen years old. All were well mounted, and a very spirited scene followed. Master Ridgeford, of Monroe, county, Missouri, took the first prize, and masters Henderson and Ashbrook, of St. Louis, the second and third prizes.

Next came a ring for girls under fourteen years. For this there were only three entries, and the contest was not very spirited. Miss Eva Tipton, of Oden, Illinois, took the first premium, Miss T. L. Howe, of St. Louis, the second, and Miss Bella Hunter, of New Florence, Missouri, the third.

For stallions for the saddle, Bernard Gittner, of Woodford county, Kentucky, took the first prize, and M. J. Clark, of Randolph county, Missouri, the second. For saddle geldings there were twenty-eight entries, and a finer lot of horses never appeared in a ring. Thomas C. Groves, of Sallve county, Missouri, took the first prize, and B. F. Grant, of St. Louis, the second.

This closed the ring performances for the day, and ended the regular programme of the Fair, except the exhibition of roosters for the grand special prize of $2,000, which was postponed from Thursday until Monday next.

An examination of the books of the Paschall House Association, whose lottery was drawn on Friday last, shows that the Paschall House, the Memphis residence, and of the St. Louis residence, were all drawn by the Association, they having 33,000 unsold tickets in their possession.

Francis Nichols, a very promising son of General W. A. Nichols, of General Sherman's staff died here yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Arms Concealed in a Union League House.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEWBERN, October 10.—In the correspondence between General Miles and Gov Holden, of this State, the latter states that a box of arms were recently found in this city, which had been concealed by a certain political organization. The arms referred to were found in a house used for meetings of the Union League, and were concealed in a coffin. Several coffins, supposed to contain arms, have recently been sent out in the country by prominent persons in that vicinity.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN

His Reception in Philadelphia.

Magnificent Parade in Honor of the Hero of Antietam.

The General's Speech of Thanks.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—The procession in honor of General McClellan, to-day, was a splendid ovation. The weather was cool and blustery, with an occasional shower, notwithstanding which, the streets along the route were filled with spectators, some of whom waited patiently from two o'clock until nearly dark. The procession was two hours passing a given point. On reaching the Continental Hotel, General McClellan reviewed the line from the balcony, and the assemblage rapidly dispersed.

The Democrats had a grand torch-light procession to-night, and made a very brilliant display. About thirty thousand uniformed men were in line. Three stands for speakers were erected in Lucas Market place, but the procession was so late arriving on the ground that at eleven o'clock no speeches had been made. There was a fine display of fire-works, however, and an immense throng of people present. The streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded with spectators, and quite a number of houses were finely illuminated. The enthusiasm was very great, and the cheers were loud, hearty and almost continuous.

LATER—At the Continental Hotel Gen. McClellan spoke as follows:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: You, who have, to-day, honored me with your presence, will accept my earnest and heartfelt thanks. All that I have to offer in return for this honor, is the promise that I will remember it so long as memory serves me.

My comrades, I cannot receive no more welcome greeting, even in this my native city, than the sound of those same cheers, which I have so often heard in camp, on the march and upon the field of battle. They recall a strange and most eventful history. Here on this spot, filled with the earliest and peaceful associations of my childhood, they arouse the stern and stirring memories of a checkered career. The place where I stand, recalls to my mind the quiet days of peaceful life; but the faces I see and the voices I hear, carry me back to the realities of war and battle—the scenes of your sufferings, fortitude and glory; in days that tried men's souls. These shouts were an earnest that I should implicitly rely upon the heroism and devotion of the army. They always evinced that love and sympathy that united us when I parted from you on that sad November day, that none of us can ever forget.

Your voices showed me that under new commanders, you would lose none of your ancient heroism. The voice that re-echoed from Malvern, South Mountain and Antietam, were certain guarantees for your conduct at Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, and the crowning victory of Richmond. Soldiers, whether of my own old army of the Potomac, or of the gallant armies of the West, I thank you from the depths of a soldier's heart for this welcome.

So long as I am upon this earth I cannot forget the bonds that unite us in the memory of our fallen comrades, of the perils shared in common, and of the great love and confidence you have given me. Come what may, I am sure that in the future, as in the past, we will ever be found side by side in war, as then, in peace, as now, for our country.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Matters—Internal Revenue Appointments—The Chief Justice not a Supporter of Grant—Congress to Adjourn Again Without a Business Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The amount of fractional currency issued for the week was $864,000, amount shipped, $685,916—including $50,000 to Cincinnati, $50,000 to Chicago, and $100,000 to St. Louis. National Bank notes issued, $195,730; actual circulation, $299,925,495. Fractional currency destroyed, $541,100.

The following appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—John G. Bets, Second District, Minnesota; L. Blair, Eighth District, Illinois. Gaugers—Dan. Gengerick, Eighth District, Illinois; Edward W. Case, First District, California, Charles T. Costell, Second District, California; A. E. Emory, Sands Baker, and Moses C. Andross; Third District, California.

The advocates of female suffrage in the District of Columbia will hold a convention here in December next.

Major General H. F. Clark, Chief Commissary of the Military Division of the Missouri, has been relieved from the supervisory charge of the affairs of the Subsistence Department of Arkansas.

Colonel Burnside was to day appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, paymaster and disbursing clerk for the Register's Bureau.

Chief Justice Chase will start on his Southern Circuit next week. He denies that he will support Grant and Colfax.

General Schenck has telegraphed from Dayton, Ohio, that he and Senator Morgan have decided that it is not necessary to notify a quorum of Congress to meet on the 16th inst. The presiding officers will accordingly on that day adjourn the two Houses of Congress to November 10th.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued regulations and instructions concerning tax on distilled spirits supplimental to that of August last. No distiller's bond can be approved until his distillery warehouse has deen provided and established under the act of July 6th, and no distillery will be allowed to start until a storekeeper has been assigned to such warehouse. No deduction will be made upon capacity tax on suspension of work until required notices are given to the Assistant Assessor. Any distilling done at night or any other time when the storekeeper is not present is prohibited from and after November 1st. Stamps on distilled spirits will be required and used in all cases provided by law.

The instructions are specific, both as to the duties of distillers and Government officers. The Commissioner says: "The abolition of the office of Revenue Agents and Inspectors throws an increased responsibility upon the local affairs of the several districts, and it depends mainly on their action whether or not the provisions of the new law shall be carried out and illicit distillation repressed, and they will be held to strict accountability for the enforcement of the law in their several districts.

At the Democratic convention for the Sixth district, held in Malden, Massachusetts, on Saturday, John K. O. Pierce was nominated for Congress.

THE WESTMORELAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

How Honest (?) John was Elected, and How he will not be this Time.

PITTSBURGH, October 9, 1868.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The Radical papers of to-day publish a card from John Covode, in which it is substantially stated that it was agreed between himself and General Foster, (the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Westmoreland district,) that no illegal votes should be received, or if offered and received, should be rejected from the count, that I put the same in writing, and that in pursuance of such agreement the prosecution against me was withdrawn. Let me give you the facts:

I was arrested upon an information made by Mr. Covode for alleged conspiracy entered into on the 29th of September in Pittsburgh, and was held to bail for a hearing on Wednesday last. On that day I appeared before the Alderman and was informed by him that Mr. Covode would not be present at the time of the hearing, and that it would likely be out of his power to appear to prosecute at any time before the election. I then asked for a subpoena, and upon learning that Mr. Covode was in Mr. Purviance's office, went there and informed him that I had a subpoena for him. He asked me to let him off—said he knew nothing personally, and had made his information upon "hearsay," but that "Jones" would be on hand at the hearing, and that the Alderman had agreed to bind me to appear at court upon *his* evidence.

In conversation I warned him that the men he had imported could not and should not vote in Westmoreland; that we had instructed our election officers to reject the votes of all the "scalawags" who had been brought in to carry the election over our people; that in the districts where we did not have the election officers, we would have men with strong hands and broad shoulders who would know the reason why; and that we intended to give notice in the Democratic papers of that county of that fact; and that we would feel disgraced if General Foster had to rely upon such cattle to elect him. I reminded him that two years ago he had done the very thing which he now charges me; that he had sent Markle and others of my personal friends, and had also come to me himself and entreated and begged of me that I should "let up" on the prosecution which had been instituted; that I did so and that he then assured me he never would forget me—that within the last three weeks, at the Union depot in this city, he had repeated the same thing—had assured me that he would always remember me for the kind, manly and gentlemanly manner in which I had treated him; that he would at all times, while he was in Congress, do for me what I desired; asked me that I should not deprive him of the opportunity of doing me a service, and that he would not colonize at this election. I also reminded him that he had not forgotten me by making against me within two weeks from that time, an information for a criminal offence. He said I had colonized on him. When I told him that if he could point out to me a single man that I had sent into Westmoreland I would see that such a "scalawag" did not vote—he said that he would do the same thing if I could show him that he had. I immediately laid before him a list of such men with their residences in Allegheny county; told him to write to Thomas Hereod, of Derry station, that the six men there should be sent off at once and to Blairsville that the same thing should be done there, and to all other places where his men were, which he promised to do, but has not done. He then said, "the prosecution is ended," and asked me to write an agreement to be signed by himself and Gen. Foster, which I declined doing, informing him, at the same time, that General Foster could not sign any agreement that would in the least degree imply that he had any such men there to vote for him. I wrote then, at his request, a paper which was intended as an editorial for the Greensburg *Herald*, the Republican paper, which Mr. Covode signed. The *Herald*, I learned shortly after, had already gone to press. It is as follows:

COLONIZATION.

Charges of colonization have been freely circulated all over the western end of this State, and the adherents of both the candidates for Congress in this district are very active and earnest in their charges. We desire to say simply this, that if there are in this district any men improperly brought here for that purpose, they should leave at once, and if they do not, we advise all election officers to reject all votes that may be offered by such "scalawags." Neither of the candidates could honorably feel flattered by any such votes, and the election of either by such men would be a disgrace.

Mr. Shryock, will give publicity to the above.

JOHN COVODE.

Mr. Covode said he would withdraw the prosecution, and I informed him in language far more earnest and forcible than polite that I did not care what he did—that we intended to beat him, and that I would try and take care of myself. He asked me to go with him to the magistrate, but I declined, and he went by himself and discontinued the prosecution, and paid the costs. I was not in this city on the 29th of September after half-past two o'clock in the morning; was in Centre county on that day, and not back here until the 1st of October. How Mr. Covode could swear that on the 29th day of September, in this city, I conspired with other people to do illegal acts, when I was on that day over one hundred and fifty miles from Pittsburgh, is a very singular thing, and if any one else did so I should say it was not in good taste.

If Mr. Covode will take his importations out of Westmoreland I will not quarrel with that part of his card in which he says that Mr. Purviance "is hereby voucher for its endorsement;" but out of that district those men had better go. Several of them—the Bolivar tribe—are now in the jail at Greensburgh, and there they will stay until our Radical friends bail them out. The others, who are at Larimer's, Irwin's, Latrobe, Derry, Florence and Nineveh, will consult their own interests by leaving at once.

The Blairsville delegation, consisting of Nelson Henry, Oscar Collaster, J. C. Paul, Milton Bartley, David McClarren, Henry Campbell, Alfred Offerd, C. W. Young, Wm. Hortman, Frank Durst, Edward Campbell, George E. Welford and Harrison F. Bell, have liberty to return to their homes in Allegheny, Armstrong and Crawford counties, as soon as they please.

From Derry Station—James Allison, of No. 110 Webster street, Allegheny;
John Cupper, of Sixth ward, Pittsburgh;
John Shearer, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh;
James Jones, loafer on Irwin street;
Alex. Marshman, ditto;
Can return at as early a date as possible. Some of the Derry party are already here, and will not soon again go out to aid in the election of Mr. Covode.

I do not propose to lengthen this article by any reflections upon any of your magistrates, but if Mr. Covode stated to me the truth when he said that the Alderman had agreed to hold me to bail upon the oath of "Jones" the sooner that Alderman's commission expires the better it will be for the community.

I may add here that I have tried to get from the Alderman—(tendering a fee)—a copy of the record against me, but have been refused upon the ground that it might be wanted for political purposes. When I learn that an officer has any right to inquire into my motives in demanding copies of records of judicial proceedings, I shall know more than I do now.

When Mr. Covode tries to create the impression that a "settlement" was made, he simply states a falsehood, and when he is called "honest" (?) John Covode, the word "honest" is badly slandered.

I add below, without comment, the affidavit of David E. Hall, his agent two years ago in the colonization business, which I beg the people to read, and which will show the *honesty* of the "Old Allegator."

E. J. KEENAN.

County of Allegheny, City of Pittsburgh, ss

Personally came before me the undersigned, an Alderman in and for the city of Pittsburgh, and ex-officio an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, David E. Hall, of said city, who is personally known to me, and upon oath deposeth and saith that he is personally acquainted with John Covode; that at Pittsburgh, in the month of September, 1866, more than ten days prior to the Congressional election in his district, at which time said John Covode was a candidate for Congress, a person named Wilson (said to be a son-in-law of said Covode) in company with another person came to the place of business of deponent, and took him to the St. Clair Hotel, in said city, and introduced him to John Covode, who asked him (deponent) how many men he could furnish him to go up along the line of Pennsylvania Railroad to cut ties, &c., the real object being, as Covode stated to deponent, was to vote at the then coming election for said Covode. Deponent replied that he could get him (Covode) one hundred, or one hundred and fifty men, at the price he (Covode) promised to pay them, to wit, $1 50 per day and boarding; that in pursuance of said agreement with Covode, deponent got him and forwarded over one hundred men, and from information, said men were distributed at Irwin station, Derry station, Blairsville, and other points along said railroad, with a view to have them vote, and as this deponent believes, from his best recollection, that the men, or some of them, were to vote at more places than one; that said Covode asked deponent if he needed any money at that time, his reply was, he had money of his own then; and it was agreed between them that after the election they would settle. Deponent had other interviews with Covode before the election, at one of which, in a warehouse on Liberty above Wayne street, Covode gave deponent fifty dollars for spending money. At another interview at the Union Depot, deponent received from Covode thirty dollars, for like purposes, deponent being a little short, having had to advance two dollars for each of the men forwarded at the time, to defray expenses. Deponent further saith, that that was the last money e received from Covode personally, and that subsequent to the election, the men were after their pay. That deponent saw Mr. Wilson at his (deponent's) place of business, and from him on demand made, received the sum of $700, which was expended in settling up with the men. Deponent further saith that Covode wanted these men to be furnished with axes or picks, so as to have the appearance of workingmen, and that passes were furnished to the men, the men having been from time to time placed in the car attached to the train as pointed out to deponent by Covode, that he made several efforts to obtain a settlement with Covote to get back what he had expended and was out of pocket, and for trouble, but never received but $400, which was a less amount than he was out of pocket, and that was got through the agency of a lawyer. D. E. HALL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, October 9th, 1868.

SAMUEL MCMASTERS, Alderman.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

HEADACHE PILLS,

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN, Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful and action eradicate the disease. The sick of afflicted should bear in mind the virtues and this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold by gross, dozen or single bottle, at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

September 22, 1868.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS.

A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 43 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grant street, Jersey City, N. J. se26:3tw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed executors of the estate of MARGARET GAUNCE, deceased, late of Moor township. All persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD McGINNIS,
WM. R. NEWELL,
Executors

se19:3tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH GOODS

AT

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS,

DRY GOODS,

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM,

55 & 57

FIFTH AVENUE

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
FLANNELS, SHAWLS,

Wool, Stair and Hall
Wool, Stair and Hall
Wool, Stair and Hall

CARPETS,
CARPETS,
CARPETS,

Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmorals,

Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Boots and Balmoral Shoes,
Boots and Balmoral Shoes,
Boots and Balmoral Shoes,

GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS.

Private Sales Day and Evening,

AT

SMITHSON'S

POPULAR EMPORIUM,

55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.

oct0

NEW YORK, August 7th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—Several of your correspondents, very old and respectable no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin o our PLANTATION BITTERS. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old Captain Wentz in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but that our combination of Calissaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitter and Tonic is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspeptics, fever and ague, debility, loss of appetite and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required. P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
21 Park Row, New York.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory

AND

HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN GOODS,

FLAGS MADE OF BUNTING SILK and Muslin, for processions, houses, poles, &c., from three inches to fifty feet, with or without names of candidates.

Campaign Medals and Pins, with portraits of candidates. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents.

Badges, Charts, Lives of Candidates, Song Books, Lanterns, &c.

Send for a Price List. Agents wanted. Address JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Opposite Postoffice,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PEOPLE'S

SAVINGS BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1866

CAPITAL - - $100.000

Office: No. 80 FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT.....HENRY LLOYD.
VICE PRESIDENT.....WILLIAM REA

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd,	William Rea,
James I. Bennett,	James Lippincott,
E. P. Jones,	Hon. Thos. Mellon,
W. M. Gormly,	John D. Scully,
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SECRETARY AND TREASUSER, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock a. m., to 4 o'clock p. m., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from six to nine o'clock. m14:tf

EXECUTER'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the estate of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, late of Shousetown, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authentica ted, for settlement.

EDW. McGINNIS,
Executor.

se19:3tW

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH RETURNS.

The Vote for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

Below is a complete table of the returns on the city ticket. From this, it appears that Brush's majority is 1,602:

WARDS.	MAYOR.		CONTROLLER.		TREASURER.	
	James Blackmore, Dem.	Jared M. Brush, Rad.	Thomas W. Wright, Dem.	R. J. McGowan, Rad.	Wm. F. McBride, Dem.	A. J. Cochran, Rad.
1st ward	324	472	324	445	329	470
2d ward	254	485	233	498	233	498
3d ward	263	282	113	311	106	320
4th ward	255	454	256	452	222	461
5th ward	750	171	743	196	755	140
6th ward	386	557	535	551	329	559
7th ward	284	480	277	483	272	498
8th ward	242	392	229	402	233	404
9th ward	392	345	380	367	387	359
10th ward	280	222	279	222	279	223
11th ward	223	373	230	380	230	380
12th ward	424	608	416	612	397	626
13th ward	118	254	105	263	109	263
14th ward	254	356	245	363	239	369
15th ward	293	259	289	265	278	274
16th ward	177	167	164	181	162	186
17th ward	302	427	312	415	288	436
18th ward	43	75	42	76	42	76
19th ward	136	235	131	242	130	241
20th ward	94	256	89	259	87	262
21st ward	96	195	90	200	93	197
22d ward	34	135	34	136	32	138
23d ward	103	105	102	105	103	105
Total	5673	7275	5548	7423	5335	7465

Earnings of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Below we give a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of September ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the first nine months of the fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1867:

	1868.	1867.
From Freight	$476,525 01	$405,129 19
Passengers	258,638 96	239,743 63
Express Matter	10,257 00	7,987 50
Mail	7,825 00	7,825 00
Rent of Railway	7,083 34	7,083 34
Miscellaneous	1,000 00	1,268 16
Total	$761,329 31	$669,036 82
Expenses	428,968 38	383,945 13
Net earnings	$332,360 03	$285,091 69
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	$5,768,702 28	$5,193,000 45
Expenses from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	3,605,758 27	3,596,944 77
Net Earnings for nine months	$2,162,944 01	$1,596,055 68

The 21st Congressional District.

It is generally conceded that Gen. Henry D. Foster is elected to Congress in the 21st Pennsylvania District. The figures are reported as follows:

Westmoreland Co.—Foster's maj	1525
Fayette County—Foster's maj	950
	2475
Indiana County—Covode's maj	2350
Foster's majority in District	125

To Husbands.

No kind-hearted, considerate husband will allow his wife to sit up until midnight, with aching back and blood-shot eyes, stitching his shirts, and getting the children's clothing ready for the winter, when for a few dollars, he can get her a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, with which she can sit down and do as much work in an hour after breakfast as now requires two days.

A Question of Dollars and Cents.

Few persons who don't own a Sewing Machine know the value of one. Just think of the hours it saves for recreation or for other employments; of the dollars it saves in doctors' bills. To get a good dress made at a fashionable milliner's cost from ten to twenty-five dollars. With a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine any lady can make up a dress in a few hours, with only the cost of the silk and cotton used.

Burnett's Kalliston.

MIDDLEBORO, MASS., March 30, 1863.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—I would like more of your Kalliston. I hardly know how to do without it. Very respectfully yours,

WM. S. EDDY.

This is the best preparation for dry or diseased skin.

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh.

The magnificent salesrooms of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., at 51 Fifth street, in this city, are worth a visit, from every lady in Pittsburgh, whether they go there to purchase, or merely to examine, they are always welcome.

Interesting to Ladies.

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Stitching, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Braiding, Binding and Embroidering, &c., done at the rooms occupied by the Grover & Baker S. M. Co. 1 Fifth street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, October 15, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market was dull yesterday, with a limited demand for the leading articles. We have nothing that is really important to communicate to our readers. The stock of produce on hand, although not large, is ample for all purposes. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Our rivers are down to low water mark, and navigation in the lower rivers is pretty much suspended. The last departure was the Julia No. 2, for Zanesville. Flour—The market was steady, with a fair demand for local purposes. The receipts are on the increase; during the past two days 3,432 barrels were received. The mills in both cities are doing a large business. They have been running to their full capacity, with large sales to dealers who purchase to sell again. Bacon—We continue to notice a steady market, with a fair demand, and a sufficient stock on hand to meet the current wants of the trade.

GRAIN—The operations for some time past were limited, the stock in the market not being very extensive. The receipts for the last ten days were: Corn, 688 sacks; Wheat, 1,249 sacks; Barley, 198 sacks; Rye, 2,134 sacks; Oats, 1,621 sacks. The nominal rates, with sales, were: Wheat—The mill owners are the principal operators. Prices have undegone no change. We quote No 1 Spring at $1 75, and No 1 Winter at $2 00. Barley was in fair demand, former prices being steadily maintained. Sales of prime Ohio and Pennsylvania Spring at $2 00, and prime Canada at $2 10. Oats were more fancied. Sales from Elevator and on track at 66c, and from store at 68@70c. Rye—firm. We are reported sales by the car load at $1 45 ₱ bush. Corn was steady at $1 10@1 15 for mixed and prime yellow, ₱ bush.

FLOUR—There was a better feelin in the market; the receipts for the past two days were 3,434 barrels, with a good supply in the market. The store rates were, for Spring Wheat, $8 25@9 25; Winter Wheat, $10 25@10 75. The mill rates were Extra Family Flour, in barrels, $10 30; in sacks, $10; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10 80; in sacks, $10 50 per barrel.

EGGS—The market was quiet and unchanged with sales at 22@23c per dozen.

POTATOES—The market was well supplied; sales of Peach Blows and Nechannocks at $3 per barrel. Jersey Sweets at $5@5 25 for prime qualities.

LARD OIL—Was in fair demand, with sales of No. 1 at $1 50, and No. 2 at $1 25 per gallon.

TALLOW—Prime rendered sold at 12½@13c per pound.

APPLES—The receipts for the past two days were 845 barrels. The market contains an ample supply. Sales were made from store at $2 50, 3 50@4 00 per barrel.

BUTTER—The market was dull, with a supply in excess of the demand. Since our last 72 packages were received. We can report regular sales, from store, at 30, 35@38c. The latter figure could only be obtained for a choice article. Inferior sold at a variety of prices.

SEEDS.—There was a steady demand for flaxseed, with a firm market at $2 50. Timothy seed dull, with a good stock on hand; prices nominal at $3@3 25. Clover not wanted.

SALT—Dull; sales of Allegheny river brand, first hands, at $1 75@1 80 by the car load, and $1 90@2 00 from store.

HAY—We note further sales in the Allegheny Diamond at $28@36 00 per ton.

BACON—Steady; shoulders, 13½c; sides, ribbed, 16c; clear, 18c; sugar-cured hams, 20@20½c per lb.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, October 12, 1868.

There was a very fair supply of Cattle on sale to-day; common and inferior Cattle were abundant, while prime fat retailing Cattle were in limited supply; the former, as has already been noted, was very dull, while the latter sold readily at full prices. We quote at 6 to 6½c for fair to medium butcher's stock; 6¾c to 7¼c for good to prime, and 7¼@7¾c for extra. There was little or no inquiry for stock Cattle; bulls unchanged, and selling at from 2½c to 3½c. The following are the sales:

A. N. Wicks sold 25 head small heifers and steers at 3 to 6.

H. Lenz 6 head same kind at 5c.

Stakely & Co., 23 head common Penns. stock at 3 to 5c.

Garwin & Co. 20 head Pennsylvania cattle at 3 to 5c.

E. Katz sold 18 head good western cattle at 5 to 7c.

L. Rothchilds sold 36 head Chicago steers at $5 87 to $7.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 40 head Washington county steers, cows and heifers at 4,50 to 7,50.

Keefer & Zeigler 30 head good Chicago steers at 5 to 6,50.

Haas & Kraus 60 head mixed stock at 4,50 to 7,75.

M. Verner, 40 head Washington county stock at $5 @7 40.

P. Hartman, 23 head Greene county stock at $3 50@7.

Trauerman & Lobman, 84 head of Illinois and Pennsylvania stock at $5 35@7 75; 10 head on commission at $4 50@6.

James McAllister, 22 head of small Ohio steers and cows, for E. H. Davis, at $5 50@6 50; 15 head Western steers, for Cullen, at $6 50@7 25.

Myers & Needy sold 62 head at $5 75@7 75.

S. Marks & Bro., 40 head good Iowa cattle at $5 50@7 25, 37 Ohio stock at $5@6 25; 12 Washington county, Pa., cattle at $6@7 25.

Smith & Blue, 40 head Western cows, heifers and steers at $4@6.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 100 head mixed from scalawags to prime, at $4 25@7 70; 40 head unsold.

Emerick & Co., 17 head steers and heifers at $5@5 50; 5 fresh cows at $50 ₱ head.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 35 head Iowa steers at $6@8; 17 head Missouri steers unsold, 20 head Belmont county, Ohio, stock, for Sheppard, at $5 50@7 25.

N. Carr, 19 head at $4 50@7.

Taylor & Hedges sold 84 head Indiana steers and heifers at $5@8.

Holmes, Laffrty & Co., 67 head mixed stock at 3½c to 6¾c; 18 head left over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was an unusually large supply of Sheep and Lambs on sale to-day—the whole number being estimated at from 3,500 to 4,000 head—and the market, as a consequence, was a hard one, though the prices were about the same as last week. Prime to extra retailing Sheep sold without much difficulty, at 4@4½c—80ª few bringing 5c, and several lots were wholesaled at 3@4cc Scalawag Sheep, however, were exceedingly dull, and to effect sales at all holders were obliged to accept whatever buyers saw proper to give; indeed, a large number of this kind were sold at from 50c to $1 00 per head.

C. Beeler, 90 head Butler county sheep, at $1 00@4 50.

Emmell & Fowler sold 430 head Sheep and Lambs at from 75c@3 50 per head.

C. Thompson wholesaled to Emmel & Fowler 90 head at 3½c per pound; retailed 100 head at $1 20@2 00.

A. N. Wicks 112 head Sheep and Lambs at $1 to $2 50 per head.

T. Stakely & Bro. 100 head Sheep and Lambs a $1 to $4 per head.

Seymour 65 head Sheep and Lambs, prime, at 3 50 to $4 50 per head.

W. Young sold 200 head Sheep and Lambs at an average of $1 25.

James Shaw, 170 head sheep at $2 00 to 2 50 ₱ head.

Emerick & Co., 22 head sheep and Lambs at $2 50 ₱ head.

Jacob Kynn wholesaled 84 head of sheep at $1 25 ₱ head.

Shepard wholesaled 200 head sheep at 3½c, bought by E. H. Davis.

HOGS—The demand is steadily increasing, and would be much larger still if it were not for the high prices which prevail, notwithstanding there has been a decline of fully one dollar per hundred within the past two or three weeks. We now quote in a retail way at 9c to 10½c for fair to prime heavy averages.

C. Byers retailed 50 at 9 to 10½c.
Adams wholesaled 27 to Byers at 9 to 10c.
Myers & Needy retailed 33 at 8 to 10c.
Emerick & Co. retailed 150 at 9 to 10½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, October 15, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market was dull, with a limited demand; in fact, buyers don't seem inclined to operate at the present figures, while holders were disposed to hold out for the rates that were current for some days. Eastern dispatches furnish the following:

Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white, 28c; standard white, 29c; crude, bulk, 15½c.

New York—The market is reported firmer; prime light straw to white, 28½c; standard white, 29½c; crude, bulk, 15½c.

Oil City—The market was quiet and prices nominal at $4 00@4 60 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE—The market was devoid of activity, dealers manifesting but little disposition to operate. We note sales of 1,000 bbls bulk, spot, at 12c.

REFINED OIL—There was nothing doing The disposition of dealers was to hold off; hence we have but two small sales for our readers, viz.: 500 bbls standard white Philadelphia, last half November, at 29½c, and 500 bbls do, for October, seller's option. The terms were not made public.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 15, 1868.

CATTLE—The market since our last has been fairly supplied with stock. Prices have under gone but few changes; being election week, the market was not as well attended as usual, as a number of buyers and sellers were detained at home in order to vote. The extreme rates were $3@7 00 per cwt. The market towards the close ruled dull. Among the offerings were cattle from various States, including some from Illinois.

The quotations for the past week were:

September 24	1435 head, at	$3 00@7 45
October 1	1605 head, at	4 00@7 48
October 8	1872 head, at	3 00@7 00
October 15	1937 head, at	3 00@6 75

The above shows a small increase in sales, but lower figures.

SHEEP—The receipts were large and the sales liberal; there were several Eastern purchasers on hand, hence the number that changed hands was large; there was a pretty wide range of prices, the latter being governed altogether by the quality and condition; inferior or poor descriptions attracted but little attention; if dealers would study their own interests, they would undoubtedly leave that description of stock at home. The extreme rates were $2 25@4 50 ₱ cwt. The operations for the past four weeks, were:

September 24	5,562	$2 25@4 40
October 1	9,425	2 25@5 00
October 8	13,432	2 75@4 50
October 15	10,936	3 00@4 50

HOGS—There was a good demand for hogs for shipment. All good parcels that were offered found ready purchasers for the Eastern markets at fair prices. The current rates were $7 75@10 50 ₱ cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were:

September 24	4145	$8 25@10 75
October 1	7371	8 25@10 65
October 8	6847	8 00@10 85
October 15	6683	7 75@10 50

The State Election being over, there will probably be more activity during the coming week.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OCTOBER 14.—Tobacco dull and unchanged. Hemp entirely nominal; sales of undressed at $100 00 per ton for common. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of superfine were made at $5 50@6 00; extra at $6 25@6 75; XX do, $8 40; choice XXX to fancy, $9 50@12 00. Wheat dull and without change; sales of prime to choice Fall at $1 95@2 05; fall do at $1 95@2 05; fancy do at $2 20@2 25; No. 2 spring do at $1 50@1 75. Corn firm and in better demand, with sales at 93@98c. Oats dull; sales at 50@55c for common to choice. Barley dull and unchanged; sales at $1 85@1 90 for Iowa spring. Rye firmer; sales at $1 20@1 23. Pork stiff and advanced; sales of mess at $31 00@31 50. Bacon firm and holders are asking a further advance; shoulders at 13¾@13¾c; clear sides at at 17¼@17¾c; canvassed and sugar-cured hams at 20c. Lard quiet at 19@20½c. Whisky firm at $1 27@1 28. Live stock—The supplies are liberal, and prices are easier. Cattle are sold at 2½@6c gross, and sheep are worth from $1 00@5 00 per head. The imports to-day were:—1,664 barrels flour, 5,247 bushels wheat, 870 bushels corn, 980 bushels oats, 1,300 bushels rye, and 5,738 bushels barley.

MARRIED.

MAUGHAN—WILLIAMS—On Sunday evening, October 11th, at the residence of John A. Myers, by Rev. E. B. Snyder, Mr. JAMES MAUGHAN and Miss LOUISA WILLIAMS, both of Buffalo, New York.

VANCE—RIDALL—On September 17th, by the Rev. E. K. Squier, Mr. F. W. VANCE and LYDIA S. RIDALL, both of this city.

DAVIS—JONES—On Monday evening, Oct. 12th, in the Welsh Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. E. Evans, of Newburg, Ohio, Rev. T. C. DAVIS and Miss LIZZIE JONES, both of this city.

DIED.

SHINN—On Monday, October 12th, 1868, of typhoid fever, JULIA A. SHINN, wife of John K. Shinn.

SULLIVAN—On Tuesday evening, October 13th, 1868, of congestion of the lungs, CHARLES J. SULLIVAN, in the 24th year of his age.

MULLIN—On Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, JOHN MULLIN, in the 48th year of his age.

DUNN—On Sabbath morning, October 11th, at 5 o'clock, WILLIAM H., infant son of Wm. T. and Amelia F. Dunn, aged 18 months and 9 days.

CORBETT—On Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at her late residence, No. 21 [illegible] 75 years.

LEA—Monday morning October 12th, at 10 o'clock, JENNIE, daughter of Robert and Jane Lea, aged 15 months and 7 days.

MCCAFFERY—On Monday, the 12th inst., LOUISA, wife of Patrick McCaffery, aged 39 years.

SHINN—On Monday, October 12th, 1868, of typhoid fever, JULIA A., wife of John K. Shinn.

The Condition of Thousands.

No appetite; no refreshing sleep; no cheerful thoughts; no disposition to labor; no inclination for society; no interest in anything; no desire to live, even; and yet no specific ailment which can be classed as a positive disease. Thousands, ay, tens of thousands, are in this condition—the martyrs of disabilities to which pathology assigns no technical name.

What is the source of their discomfort, mental and bodily? Torpor of the Stomach; and consequent upon that, langnor of the circulation, weakness of the nerves, and a clouded brain. What does common sense suggest as a remedy for this deficiency in vital power? Clearly, a RE-VITALIZING MEDICINE—something that will stimulate, tone and sustain the broken-down energies of nature. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS meet the case exactly. In this benificent TONIC are combined all the ingredients necessary to change the condition of the system, and bring the dormant organs into healthful action. In the fall of the year, when the night dews are chill and heavy, and the morning fogs are charged with miasma, the body, debilitated by the heats of summer, is peculiarly susceptible to unwholesome influences. At this season, of all others, therefore, invigoration is required, both as a safe guard against fever and ague and other malarious disorders, and as a preparation for the searching cold of winter. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, nervous disorders, and distressing affections of the bowels, are always more or less prevalent in October and November, and the surest and safest means of averting them is a course of this purest, mildest and most efficacious of all tonics and alteratives.

HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

ILLUMINATION

We Have Prepared a Large Lot of

RED,
GREEN,
and
BLUE FIRE.

A. TORRENCE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS.

oct5

Habitual Costiveness or Constipation.

From this affliction arises many of the ailings of mankind. In our every-day walks of life we hear people complain of Nervous and Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactivity of the Liver, Piles, Listlessness, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Colic Pains, Want of Sleep at night, and Drowsiness through the day. Generally the cause of all this train of difficulties can be traced to Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels, and a remedy for this complaint is what is required; but among the multiplicity of cathartic remedies how shall they choose We all know that most cathartics, after thorough action on the bowels, leave them in perhaps a worse constipated state than before the remedy was taken. This, however, is not the case with ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. They act mildly, yet most effectively, on the Liver, causing that organ to throw off the accumulated morbid matter, leaving the stomach and bowels in a perfectly healthy and natural state and not constipated.

Those afflicted in this way would do well after the treatment above indicated, to have ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS where they could take a dose after each meal; they would aid digestion and strengthen the stomach. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

COOK STOVES
GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S.

TRIUMPH

For Bituminous Coal.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Market.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
PHEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS,
FENDERS.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE GREAT NORWAY OATS.

For sale at New York prices.

J. KNOX.

oct17:3mw 137 LIBERTY STREET.

SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT of New York PATENT SHOT, in 25 and 5 pound bags, assorted Nos., from 3 B to No. 10. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

y30:M&T 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN.

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8,

AT DR. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN STREET,

Third door above Hand.

All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. au8

Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful and action eradicate the disease. The sick of afflicted should bear in mind the virtues and this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold by gross, dozen or single bottle, at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

September 22, 1868.

Functional Derangements.

Not unfrequently persons who do not know anything about the nature, purpose or operation of medicine, deliberately express opinions at once unfavorable to a combination of remedies put up under one name. These individuals are skeptical as to whether such a compound really possesses the necessary virtues for preventing and removing any or all of a variety of diseases. But, reflect a moment. Disease takes its rise in the organs of our bodies, and only differs in the amount of morbific matter in the blood and secretions, and in the functional derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys and intestines. Now, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS purifies the blood and secretions, and corrects the action of all the functions, removes the cause and thus expels the disease itself. Can anything be more simple and efficacious? Medical men freely accord to the distinction of a standard remedy. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. e3d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY,

AND FARMING LAND,

BY AUCTION.

Thursday, Oct. 22d,

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold without reserve, 220 Acres Valuable Land, located in Jefferson township, one and a quarter miles west of West Elizabeth, on the Pittsburgh and Elizabethtown road, twelve miles from the city, and adjoining lands of Coal City Coal Company, and Messrs. O'Neill & Co.'s Works, Pool No. 2, 50 acres of which is in timber; remainder cleared and under good state of cultivation, including 50 acres of superior creek bottom, on Peters' Creek. On the premises is a flour mill, in good running order. Also, House and Barn, and best of water. Also, the Coal underlying 110 acres of above, having 7 foot vein, unsurpassed in quality. Terms at sale. The attention of capitalists and coal men is asked to this valuable property, which will be disposed of as a whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, Auc'rs,
oc8:eodtd&w No. 60 Fifth Avenue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Allegheny & Perrysville Turnpike and Plank Road Company that an election will be held at the house of John Keowns, Ross township, on MONDAY, 2nd day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M., of said day, to elect a Board of Managers of said road for the ensuing year. ROBERT MORROW, Pres't.
October 14th, 1868. oct17 3tw

STEAM TO

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

A SLIGHT COLD, COUGH,

OR SORE THROAT, MAY BE checked, if a reliable remedy is applied at once, but if neglected, very soon preys upon the lungs, and the result may prove fatal. The past few weeks of changeable temperature and cold rains are fruitful sources of troubles of the lungs, throat and chest. If you are attacked by a cold, no matter how slight, use at once

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

Which is an old and well-tried remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is entirely free from any deleterious ingredient, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Gives sure and almost immediate relief to hoarseness, and that annoying sensation of tickling in the throat. If you would obtain a reliable remedy, be sure and call for

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP.

If your Druggist does not keep it ask him to get it for you. se28

PH. R. MERTZ BANKER

Cor. Wood and Fifth Sts.,

DEALER IN

STERLING EXCHANGE

BONDS, GOLD AND COUPONS.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits, and Money advanced on approved collateral.

Passage Orders issued for all first-class lines of Steamers. Agent for the Union Pacific R. R. Bonds. mv19

WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

In Pint Bottles at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by al the Druggists and Storekeepers.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride, in the institution of Marriage, a Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se22.3md&w

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The hot months break down many systems that have been comparatively vigorous during the Winter and Spring. Stimulants, so often resorted to, re-act and increase the evil. Regulate the disordered functions of the stomach and liver, and purify the animal fluids with Holloway's Pills, and strength, animation, energy, will soon return. They restore the appetite, invigorate the digestion, and are an absolute specific for lassitude and debility. Sold by all Druggists.

LIGHTNING APPLE PARERS.—I have just received a large stock of the above Parer. They have been fully tested for the last three years, and have proved themselves to be the BEST EVER INVENTED. They pare faster, better, and do their work much cleaner than any other Apple Parer known.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
JAMES BOWN,
jy30.M&T 136 Wood street.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—I have in store a very superior lot of Double Barrel Shot Guns, breech and muzzle loading, of my own importation, which I will sell as low as any house in the country. I except none. All I ask is to call and examine, and be convinced of the same.

For sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy30.M,TH 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ROBERT PATTERSON, et al., vs. John Patterson, et al. In Chancery. In the Circuit Court of Brooke county, West Virginia.

Pursuant to a decree rendered in the above entitled cause at the September term, 1868, of the said Circuit Court, the undersigned, Special Commissioners, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1868,

the tract of land mentioned and described in the bill and proceeding in said cause—being that certain tract of land of which James Patterson, dec'd, seized and possessed, adjoining the lands of Ebenezer Strain, Frank Patterson, John Wallace, M. Elson and others, situated in Cross Creek township, Brooke county, W. Va., containing Two Hundred and Forty-one acres and thirteen perches, which said tract of land is more fully described in the deed from E. Strain and Luke McGuire, executors, to James Patterson and Alexander Patterson.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third the purchase money cash on day of sale, the residue on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds bearing interest from the day of sale with good security for the deferred payments, and the title retained until the purchase money is fully paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
LEANDER BROWNING,
Special Commissioners.

The above tract of Land is in a high state of cultivation, well located, with new and good improvements, good orchards and well watered and underlaid with coal. Persons desiring to view said farm will call on the undersigned near St. John's Church, in Brooke county.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
oct17:2tw LEANDER BROWNING.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTERS SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

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